THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 54

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Free French Attack Oasis; Wright Field Has Strike; Bethlehem, C. I. O. Confer

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 29, 1941

In Northeast Africa: Free French Attack Striking

Free French attack on Murzuk oasis in southern Libya, demolishing the Italian garrison, raised speculations as to how this daring expedition had reached the point of attack. [Details: Page 4.]

British forces on the coast continued to increase pressure on the Italian port of Derna.

Other detachments were forcing their way toward Agordat in Italian Eritrea.

National: Strike Delays Wright Field Expansion

Dayton, Ohio (AP)—A strike of A. F. of L. affiliated building trades workers halted work today on a $1,550,000 expansion program of the Army Air Corps at Wright Field. The strikers left the Government property and did not establish a picket line.

New England: Bethlehem Recognizes C. I. O.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, hitherto operating non-union shops, has recognized a Congress of Industrial Organizations union at its ship repair yards in East Boston. [Details: Page 9.]

The Massachusetts Legislature prepared to begin public hearings on its first 400 bills. [Details: Page 9.]

The President of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants came out in opposition to several angles of the proposed minimum wage for women office workers. [Details: Page 9.]

The first square-rigged sailing vessel to visit Boston in commercial service in 20 years is due Feb. 2. [Details: Page 9.]

The first defense housing project in Greater Boston neared completion in Squantum. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall won a delayed victory in the Executive Council when it confirmed appointment of Russell A. Wood to a Fall River post. [Details: Page 1.]

A House Committee at Washington approved plans for $2,000,000 expansion in marine training schools in New England. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Defense Swells Offices' Supply Bill

Defense significance in the Government's "independent offices," such as the Maritime Commission, swelled to $1,404,576,838 the offices' supply bill, as recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. The total was $146,000,000 larger than the last appropriation, due mainly to inclusion of $125,000,000 as a new emergency fund for the President. The Committee itemized what the President has done with his 1940-41 $239,500,000 emergency fund. [Details: Page 2.]

A bill to deport Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader, to Australia awaited House action, following its recommendation by the House Immigration Committee. Similar legislation was passed by the House last session, but the Senate asked the Attorney General to see whether Mr. Bridges might be deported instead under a law directed against aliens who have participated in subversive activities. J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. chief, recently submitted a report that Mr. Bridges was a Communist. The latter retorted that the evidence had been "faked."

The Reynolds Metals Company is to build a $17,500,000 aluminum rolling mill at Lister, Ala., "at the request of the Government," according to Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a special resolution to make $175,000,000 available immediately for the War Department to place advance contracts for large quantities of Army clothing and other equipment.

The Senate passed and sent to the President a $909,000,000 authorization for expanding naval construction facilities and building 400 new small craft for the Navy.

Far East: Thai-French Negotiations Begin

Armistice negotiations between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China opened this afternoon aboard the flag-decorated new Japanese cruiser Natori. Seven Japanese, six French, and six Siamese representatives held a 45-minute session and it was reported that the armistice document would be signed tomorrow. This would formalize a cessation of border hostilities pending a Japanese-mediated peace settlement at Tokyo.

Japanese troop transports were reported sighted off the Indo-China coast south of Saigon.

In Northern Tonking Province Japanese troops occupied the important market town of Haiduong, 35 miles east of the capital, Hanoi, and on the road to Haiphong—chief seaport of the region. This occupation was said to violate the September agreement of the Japanese with the Hanoi Government which did not provide for a base in Haiduong.

In the Americas: Brazil Lowers Draft Age

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (AP)—President Vargas put into effect a law changing the conscription age of Brazilians from 21 to 18 years and substituting a selective system for the present method of obtaining recruits by drawing lots.

Air and Sea: 'Few' Nazi Planes Over English Coast

A "few" German planes over England's west coast apparently on a mine-laying expedition broke into an otherwise quiet night, the British Air Ministry announced. RAF bombers were grounded by bad weather. Daylight air activity was restricted to dropping of three bombs along the Thames Estuary.

At sea Britain announced the loss of the British submarine Triton, which was overdue. The Stockholm radio announced loss of two Swedish merchant ships, both overdue and presumed lost.

Long-ranged German bombers were credited by the German High Command with sinking a 4,600-ton merchant ship west of Ireland and damaging two others.

Greco-Italian Front: Korizis New Greek Premier

Metaxas' passing brought a new Greek Premier, Alexander Korizis, to head of the state, the Cabinet remaining at present unchanged. [Details: Page 1.]

Greek forces were reported to have driven back two more Italian counter-attacks from strengthened defense lines around Klisoura.

Italians claimed to have counter-attacked on the northern front from the Skumbi River to Lake Ochrida.

U. S. Farmers Seek Domestic Markets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The farmer's best chance to make up for lost foreign markets is to concentrate on developing untapped outlets in the United States, Milo Perkins, Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration, said Jan. 28.

"The unsatisfied wants of millions of our citizens offer a challenge and an opportunity to increase domestic distribution," he declared in a report to the Secretary of Agriculture on surplus removal and marketing agreement activities for 1940.

Resumption of full industrial employment would increase consumption of farm products materially, he pointed out.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1941

National Public Housing Conference	3	New Hampshire Letter	10
News About Antiques	6	Radio Timetable	10
Today's Woman	7	Sports Pages	12-13
The Home Forum	8	Entertainment Timetable	14
Outward and Upward [With Rumanian Translation]		Local Arts and Theater Page	14
Boston and New England News	9-10-11	Financial Pages	15-16-17
Weather	9	Daily Features Page	19
		Editorials	30

Lord Somers Chosen As Chief Boy Scout

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 29

Lord Somers, Deputy Chief Boy Scout for Great Britain since 1936, was appointed Chief Scout of the United Kingdom today in accordance with the wishes of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the founder, who passed on three weeks ago.

Lord Somers served in the World War and was acting Governor of Australia in 1930-1931.

Lord Hampton, Chief Scout Commissioner, said, "There will never be another World Chief Scout" to succeed Lord Baden-Powell.

"We feel," he said, "that title should be kept for our chief and founder for all time."

Council Votes Wood to Post In Fall River

The three-week Executive Council deadlock over Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's nomination of Russell A. Wood, former G. O. P. State Auditor, as Chairman of the Fall River Finance Board, was broken today when the Council voted 6 to 3 to confirm the appointment.

The break came when Councillor Frank A. Brooks (R), of Concord, fourth Republican member in the nine-man council, returned after an absence of three weeks to vote for Mr. Wood.

Prior to Mr. Brooks' return the Council had been deadlocked at four to four with Daniel H. Coakley, of Boston, veteran Democratic Councillor, voting with the Republicans. Today James A. Donovan (D), of Lawrence, also voted to confirm the Wood appointment to the $5,000 a year Fall River post. Previously Mr. Donovan had voted with the other members of his party.

Sworn in Immediately

Councilors Joseph P. Clark of Fall River, Edmund Burke of Worcester, and Daniel M. Walsh of Springfield, all Democrats, voted against confirmation of Mr. Wood, the only Republican Statewide office holder to be defeated for re-election last November.

Mr. Wood was sworn in immediately. He said he would call a meeting of the Board tomorrow.

The vote on the Wood appointment is considered a major victory for Governor Saltonstall in contrast with the defeat he originally experienced three weeks ago when the Council by a four to four vote failed to confirm the nomination. At that time the Governor immediately resubmitted the name of Mr. Wood.

The opposition to the former State Auditor, who failed to gain re-election last November, was led by Councillor Clark, who insisted the position should go to a local man. Mr. Clark was a campaign critic of Councillor Coakley, a fact which may partially explain Councillor Coakley's vote for Mr. Wood.

The Fall River Finance Board will go out of existence on Dec. 31 unless the Legislature adopts a pending bill extending the life of the Board for five years.

Controversial Issue

The Fall River Board Chairmanship has been the subject of political controversy for several years. In 1936, Gov. James M. Curley appointed Councillor Edmund J. Cote (R) of Fall River, as Chairman of the Board thus paving the way for the gubernatorial appointment of a Democratic Councillor to strengthen his control in the Council.

The Governor today nominated Vernon Mudgett, of Lancaster, as a member of the Advisory Board of the State Department of Agriculture, to succeed James De Normandie who resigned to become Director of the Division of Livestock Disease Control. Mr. Mudgett is a farmer and cattle breeder.

Industry Joins Labor to Keep Right to Strike

U. S. Chamber of Commerce opposes anti-strike legislation in favor of mediation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Legislation to curb strikes on naval defense projects and outlaw efforts to compel workers on such projects to join or refrain from joining labor unions was introduced today by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Committee.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Labor and management today found themselves on the same side of the fence in opposing the enactment of any Federal law which would ban strikes even in defense industries.

The position now taken by the Committee on Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States against anti-strike legislation corresponds closely, in effect, to the stand of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The A. F. of L., and the C. I. O., insist upon retaining the right to strikes as the final guarantees of labor's freedom and influence. The Chamber of Commerce would not abridge that right: it favors voluntary agreements with labor and Federal conciliation.

In explaining its attitude the Chamber issued a report which emphasizes that "There is every evidence of an increasing determination on the part of both management and workers to develop voluntary methods for the adjustment of labor difficulties and thus to prevent production stoppage."

Voluntary Methods Preferred

It concludes that voluntary methods probably will prove effective in 99 per cent of the defense industries.

It points out that the loss of manhours due to strikes in 1940 was approximately one-half of the 1939 figure.

While it does not claim that this gain in the voluntary settlement of labor-management disagreements is solely due to improved methods adopted by employers and employees for handling labor relations, it believes that the imposition of further legislative restrictions may result in a "definite reversal of the present trend."

With particular reference to defense the Chamber bases its policy on these propositions:

"Public policy is opposed to interference with defense.

"The interrelation of businesses makes it next to impossible to draw a line between defense and non-defense industries.

"The National Chamber believes that anti-strike laws will prove ineffective and that they will deny fundamental rights to our citizens. The Chamber further believes that public interest will be best served by voluntary co-operation.

Co-operation Is Urged

"To this end the Chamber enlists the support of its member organizations in urging all employers to develop plans with their employees designed to promote amicable and prompt adjustment of labor disputes which may arise; and, should these internal plans fail, recommends that existing conciliatory services now available be enlisted and used to facilitate prompt settlement of such disputes."

While defense officials are gratified that labor difficulties have not affected production more than they have, they detect gathering signs of labor unrest and dissatisfaction in a variety of industries. The causes of these disputes largely concern

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

$1.50 From 'Buffalo Bills,' $30,000 'Anon' Feature Fund

More than 650 Community Fund volunteers—the largest number to attend a "Dutch Treat" report luncheon in campaign history—today heard Henry R. Guild, General Chairman, tell them that the 1941 drive is slowly moving toward its goal, with a total of $2,858,386 now subscribed.

Chief speakers at today's luncheon, held at the Chamber of Commerce, were Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Gerald F. Coughlin, President of the Particular Council of Boston, Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

Contributions both large and small continued to pour into campaign headquarters at 80 Federal Street as volunteer workers applied themselves to the task of putting this year's drive over the top. The campaign ends next Wednesday.

Among donations received this morning was $1.50 subscribed by a group of 11 and 12-year-old boys comprising the Buffalo Bill Club at Milton Central Junior high school. At the same time a personal total of $30,000 was rung up by one anonymous subscriber. This contributor is listed today as having given another $10,000 to help the campaign reach its goal.

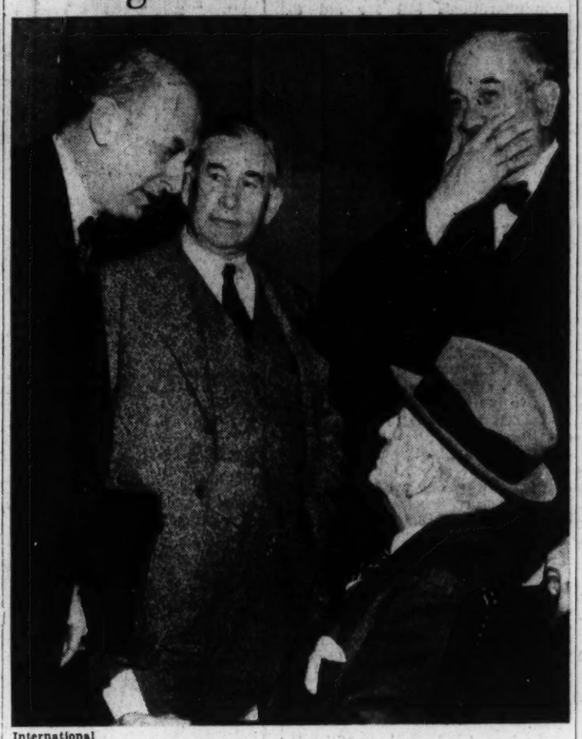
Five other anonymous gifts of $4,000 each were listed today. Other large contributions were received as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, $5,600; Louis Agassiz Shaw, $3,000; Frederick H. Lovejoy, Chairman of the Metals and Machinery Division of Industry and Finance, $2,400, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Toulmin, $1,000.

Yesterday two volunteers, Mrs. Thomas F. Sherman, of Scituate, and Mrs. Philip M. Stearn, wife of the head of the South Metropolitan organization of the campaign, "went to sea" seeking contributions to the fund. As a result of their trip the Red Feather today figuratively flies over Minot's light, the 114-foot tower which stands guard off the rocky Massachusetts coast at Scituate.

The Minot's light men, led by Lightkeeper George H. Fitzpatrick of Cohasset, subscribed 100 per cent to the 1941 Campaign.

Contributors' list: Page 11.

England Needs Dollars



International

Senators Hear of Britain at Bay

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, left, talks with three members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations during recess of hearing on lend-lease bill. Left to right from Secretary Morgenthau are Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, and Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas.

Morgenthau for 65 billion debt limit: Page 2.

Successor to Metaxas Named; Greek Plan Helped Allies

ATHENS, Jan. 29 (AP)—A royal proclamation announced that Alexander Korizis, Governor of the National Bank of Greece, had been named to head a Government composed of all the present Ministers.

Mr. Korizis and the Ministers took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the Monarch at 10 a. m., just three hours and 40 minutes after the passing of General Metaxas.

King George's proclamation said that the new Government would carry on with no change in policy, especially as it affected the war with Italy. "The Government is decided to carry on the victorious struggle."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—The passing of the Greek Premier, Gen. John Metaxas, at this critical moment, when the Allies, thanks very largely to his determination, have at last set their feet on the path which they believe leads to victory, is expected here to spur the Greeks to still greater efforts.

General Metaxas, so informed British opinion considers, was not the instrument which forged Greek unity to resist Italian aggression. He was the symbol of that unity.

Before the Fascist hordes invaded Greece three months ago, General Metaxas might have been called the most unpopular man in Greece.

With one crisp sentence in rejecting the Italian ultimatum, he transformed himself into a popular hero. His was the plan which able subordinates have carried out and which has resulted in the flower of the Italian Army suffering one defeat after another.

Able Subordinates Ready

The same subordinates will continue to carry out the same strategic plan with the same masterly skill.

In the political, as distinct from the military sphere, the removal of General Metaxas' controlling hand would in time of peace have let loose the whole pent-up flood of Greek dislike to dictatorship.

But today all political groups, all political leaders, Left as well as Right, are as one in determination to secure the Nation's freedom.

For Greek democrats, even more than Greek authoritarians, victory over Fascism is essential if they are to have the slightest hope of political freedom. This fact is bound to cement the ranks behind General Metaxas' successor, Alexander Korizis, Governor of the National Bank of Greece and former Minister of Public Assistance, whose career, it may be added, proves that he has social welfare at heart and who takes on his new and heavy task unhampered by the political unpopularity which burdened his predecessor.

With the co-operation of King George, it is believed that Mr. Korizis will soon tide over the initial difficulties which seem bound to beset him.

Council of State Talked

Greek observers here are already talking of the prospect of a new Council of State being formed to assist the new Premier in his great task.

In the wider Mediterranean sphere the passing of General Metaxas comes at a moment when the Italians are doing their utmost to dam the flowing tide of war.

The dispatch of so many eminent Fascists to the Albanian front is interpreted either as a sop to the growing indignation of Italian public opinion at home, or as necessitated by growing defeatism among the soldiers.

It is considered possible that both interpretations are accurate.

The inclusion of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, among them evokes further comment that, with the arrival of German troops in Italy, it is becoming increasingly evident that Italy can no longer have an independent foreign policy, so that the existence of a Foreign Minister becomes superfluous.

Aid Restricted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—While British help has been going freely to Greece hitherto, owing to the absence of interruption in the Mediterranean, that freedom no longer obtains. It now appears that the difficulty of supplying aid to the Greeks has greatly increased owing to German air intervention in the Mediterranean.

Moreover, a new claim upon British assistance is quite likely to come from Turkey in view of accumulating signs of German preparations in the Balkans.

[Information along similar lines comes from the Associated Press—that the infiltration of Germans into Rumania and Bulgaria had become quite extensive.

German mechanics and technical troops in civilian dress were stated to be preparing airfields in Bulgaria, while in Rumania there were eight to ten German divisions.]

Buy Time to Arm Advises Stimson; Debt Rise Urged

Secretary says aid to Britain now is plain purchase of time to prepare U. S. defense—Says Axis is vulnerable—Morgenthau asks 65 billion debt limit.

Intensified economic aid for Britain along new lines that could be made immediately effective is supported by officials on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the United States, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, today renewed in Congress his advocacy of legislation to meet the "extraordinary emergency which the aggressor nations have created in this country." He argued that Great Britain, given help, was in a position to prevail against the Axis and that the United States would gain the time necessary to arm and protect itself.

After advocating the passage of the lend-lease bill on the ground that Great Britain is a good risk "not in terms of dollars" but for gaining time for American rearmament, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today urged an increase in the Federal debt limit to $65,000,000,000 and declared that "our whole economy should be concentrated on national defense."

Britain's superb civilian morale, its magnificent air force, and such aid from America as is provided in the lend-lease bill will win the war even though Germany may appear to have tremendous military advantages at the present, was the opinion of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, stated following his secret testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the aid-to-Britain proposal.

Greater immediate American aid to Britain is being "favorably" considered by officials in several key departments of the Federal Government to choke off direct and indirect German and Italian sources of supply in the Western Hemisphere.

Britain sought new forms of American aid as its experts discussed means of tightening the blockade through American regulations, halting of trans-shipment of supplies to the Axis Powers, and the purchase of export surpluses in neutral countries which otherwise would sell to Japan, Germany, or Russia.

Action by America In British Blockade Urged to End War

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—Britain is searching for new ways in which American war-aid can be made immediately effective. As a result, officials here are carefully studying steps which the United States may be asked to take to bolster Britain's blockade of the Axis Powers.

The presence in Britain of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, as President Roosevelt's personal representative, and of Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, who cannot escape being classed as something more than a private observer, lends particular force to the new "proposals." They include:

1. The United States might co-ordinate its export system, following more closely the licensing system adapted by Britain which includes all things useful for war. Russia is but one of Germany's neighbors and it would be of great help if the United States, as Britain is doing, would limit its exports to these neighboring countries to the normal peacetime export figure, so that there would be little danger of there being surpluses for transfer to Germany. In the case of Russia it would be extremely helpful if the United

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Stimson Declares Axis Armies Creak Under Huge Strain

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — A forecast of ultimate British victory if it survives the expected German spring offensive, and a declaration that the purpose of the lend-lease bill is "to purchase time," were highlights of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's testimony today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"We are not seeking to make a loan to Great Britain, we are really seeking to purchase her aid in our defense," he said. "We are buying—not lending, we are buying our own security while we prepare. We are forced to buy the time necessary to arm and protect ourselves and we are buying time from the only nation which can sell us that time."

Answering questions of Senators, the Secretary of War said he would not object to amendments to the bill setting a reasonable time limit for its termination and requiring periodic reports to Congress. He strongly resisted, however, a proposal to ban convoys under the bill as striking at constitutional powers granted to the President as Commander-in-Chief.

Thinks Axis Vulnerable

Secretary Stimson asserted in his prepared statement that the Axis Powers are "vulnerable in many respects."

He continued:

"Granted that Britain survives the crisis of this spring and summer—and the passage of this bill will go far to stiffen the morale necessary for her to survive that crisis—the probability of an ultimate solution in favor of the democracies would be overwhelming."

Secretary Stimson interrupted his prepared address to strengthen this forecast. "I should go further," he interjected, "and instead of 'overwhelming' I should say it would be very preponderant."

Better Payment Than Cash

Secretary Stimson said the bill has two main features. It "attempts to create order out of the disorder which has existed for nearly two years in the manufacture of munitions in this country." Under this heading, he said, the bill places all future orders in the hands of the Government, thereby allowing centralization, standardization, and efficiency from the time of the purchase to the ultimate distribution of weapons.

In the second place, he said, the bill provides a more flexible "and hence more valuable" form of repayment than in cash for the munitions that are transferred.

Britain is "under a critical shortage of exchange," he said. Britain's stringency in cash, he said, "has actually resulted today in restricting her in the placement in this country of new orders for vitally needed munitions."

Secretary Stimson then emphasized that the United States is "buying" not "selling" under the bill—"buying time to prepare."

"Under such circumstances," he continued, "to try to turn the transaction into an ordinary loan is one of the most short-sighted

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Willkie Sees Food Protest During Busy Day in London

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Mr. Wendell L. Willkie witnessed today a demonstration of 60 banner-waving women protesting Government food policies in a hotel where he was scheduled to lunch.

"Down with oatmeal eyewash. . . . Get rid of Lord Woolton, . . ." said some of the banners. Lord Woolton is Minister of Food. The demonstration was timed obviously to coincide with the American visitor's arrival.

Mr. Willkie stepped on a landing above the milling women, removed his hat and watched. Hotel employees removed the demonstrators after a few minor scuffles.

Company for the luncheon with Mr. Willkie included Sir Robert Kindersley and other business leaders.

Later the American visited headquarters of the Polish Government Waldyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier and War Minister.

"My sympathies are 100 per cent with the Polish people," he said upon leaving General Sikorski. To a Polish newspaper woman he said: "Send your people my greetings."

Later he went to his hotel for an interview with Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador to London.

Mr. Willkie also attended a Trades Union Council meeting and later, in a review of his day's activities, said he was impressed most by the attitude of British Labor at the meeting.

"There was not one dissenting voice, and I was assured the same applied throughout the trade union movement," he said. "They look upon this not as an imperialistic war, but as a war for the liberation of all working men."

Mr. Willkie disclosed that he planned to go to the north of England Feb. 3 and 4 and probably would visit Sheffield, Nottingham, Manchester, and other places later.

Mr. Willkie may have to abandon plans to visit Ireland because of the pressure of time, authoritative British sources declared.

These sources said Mr. Willkie's stay here may have to be curtailed because of the pressure of applications for transportation facilities. It was indicated he might leave for home some time next week.

In morning conferences Mr. Willkie saw Sir Andrew Duncan, Minister of Supply, then went to Whitehall for discussions with Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor. He also talked with Prof. Harold Laski, Leftist economist.

At a dinner given Jan. 28 by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, Mr. Willkie met all members of the War Cabinet.

It was understood that Mr. Willkie's discussion with Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, who recently denounced Naziism—dealt with the attitude of Britain's Roman Catholics toward the war.

To a question whether American Roman Catholics favored aid to Britain, Mr. Willkie replied:

"There is no distinction; there are no differences on the question in so far as racial or religious grounds are concerned."

Morgenthau for 65 Billion Debt Limit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said today the Treasury would run out of borrowing powers in four months, and appealed for an increase in the Federal debt limit from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000.

Testifying in support of a bill to make the increase, he told the House Ways and Means Committee that his Department had plans for the sale of "securities attractive to all classes of investors . . . to satisfy the overwhelming desire on the part of nearly every man, woman, and child to make some direct and tangible contribution to the national defense."

Although not describing these securities in detail, he said the bill would permit the Treasury to issue small denomination savings bonds and savings certificates as well as the regular types of securities. Treasury officials previously had indicated consideration of $5 bonds and 25-cent savings stamps.

On Jan. 1, Secretary Morgenthau said, the Treasury had used up all but $887,000,000 of its $45,000,000,000 general borrowing power and all but $2,764,000,000 of its special defense borrowing authority.

Only for Four Months

"These combined balances (of borrowing authority)," he continued, "provide the Treasury with borrowing authority sufficient only for the next four months, and even in that period we would be greatly restricted in our financing operations."

Secretary Morgenthau said the debt limit increase was necessitated by the $28,500,000,000 defense program outlined in President Roosevelt's recent budget. He made no mention, however, of additional borrowing which might be necessitated if Congress passes the administration's bill for aid to Britain.

A major objective of his borrowing program, the Secretary explained, would be to sell securities to the general public rather than banks because, "it is highly desirable to avoid further increases of deposits as far as possible." The Federal Reserve System recently said bank purchases of government securities tended to increase bank deposits.

"In times such as these," Secretary Morgenthau said, "it is imperative that the government borrow as much as possible from real savers rather than from banks."

Urges No Tax Exemptions

Secretary Morgenthau also said the defense program gave an additional argment for his repeated request, contained in the pending bill, to remove all federal tax exemptions from future federal securities.

He said exemption features on government securities benefited principally persons of large incomes and "such preferential treatment to this latter class is incompatible with Democratic financing of the defense program."

Saying that "our whole economy should be concentrated on national defense," Secretary Morgenthau reiterated recommendations that other types of federal expenditures should be "re-examined with a magnifying glass to make certain that no more funds are granted than are absolutely essential."

As for sale of small securities to the general public, Secretary Morgenthau said:

"The Treasury would be authorized to issue stamps or provide other means to evidence payment for savings bonds and savings certificates. . . . this would permit the Treasury to carry on a program encouraging more popular participation in the financing.

People to Finance Defense

"In this connection, the Treasury wishes to be able to offer securities of a character which should facilitate and promote thrift and savings. We hope that a substantial part of the defense program for which we have to borrow funds can be financed out of the real savings of the people."

There was no indication in Secretary Morgenthau's statement of how long a $65,000,000,000 limit would suffice, but President Roosevelt a few weeks ago estimated that without counting borrowing which may be necessary in expanded aid to England, the debt would rise to $58,367,065,056 by June 30, 1942. At present, the debt is $45,183,549,488.

When Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina inquired how long the new debt limit would be adequate, Secretary Morgenthau said:

Up to June 1942

"We feel that with the situation as of today, the $65,000,000,000 ought to take care of the outgo up and including June 30, 1942."

He added that the $16,000,000,000 increase would be used for national defense, asserting that expected revenues would be adequate to pay for ordinary government expenses.

Secretary Morgenthau agreed with Mr. Doughton that any new taxes could be used to "help defray the expenses of national defense." On the existing tax basis the budget forecast a deficit on June 30, 1942 of $9,210,093,049.

Bill Provides President With New Emergency Fund

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—An "independent offices" supply bill totaling $1,404,576,838 and including a new emergency fund of $125,000,000 to be spent at the direction of President Roosevelt was recommended to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

At the same time, the Committee recommended a special appropriation of $175,000,000 for the War Department to finance advance purchases of clothing and equipage for the Army.

This was done, the committee explained, to enable the Department to plan its purchases beyond the end of the present fiscal year on June 30.

Defense Items

The measure provides money to operate such independent Federal agencies as the Maritime Commission during the fiscal year beginning July 1. It made relatively few reductions in so-called non-defense expenditures, possibly because, as Committee members expressly noted, most agencies reported defense significance in their activities.

The total of the bill was $146,000,000 greater than was last year's appropriation for similar purposes, and the Committee said this was due chiefly to the inclusion of the President's emergency fund.

A similar fund was set up last session, and Mr. Roosevelt has used it for numerous purposes, including the start of construction on air-naval sites acquired from the British.

For Emergencies Only

In approving his request for a new emergency fund of $100,000,000 in cash and $25,000,000 in contractual authority, the committee said that it had no desire to "hamper or obstruct" his use of the money, but "it feels very strongly that it should be reserved for use in connection with items which are unusually emergent in character, which are of prime importance to our national defense and which require immediate action on the part of the chief executive."

The Committee also recommended appropriation of $100,000,000 to liquidate contractual obligations incurred by the President last year in connection with War and Navy Department emergency activities.

Among the other major increases recommended, the Committee listed $15,500,000 for the Maritime Commission; $8,674,892 for the selective service system; $4,800,000 to the Tennessee Valley Authority; $3,000,000 for defense activities of the Civil Service Commission, and $2,401,910 for the National Advisory Committee for aeronautics.

The major decreases listed included $34,005,240 lopped from the Federal Works Agency; $305,000 in foreign service pay adjustment; $480,000 from the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission, and $175,000 as a result of expiration of the Maritime Labor Board.

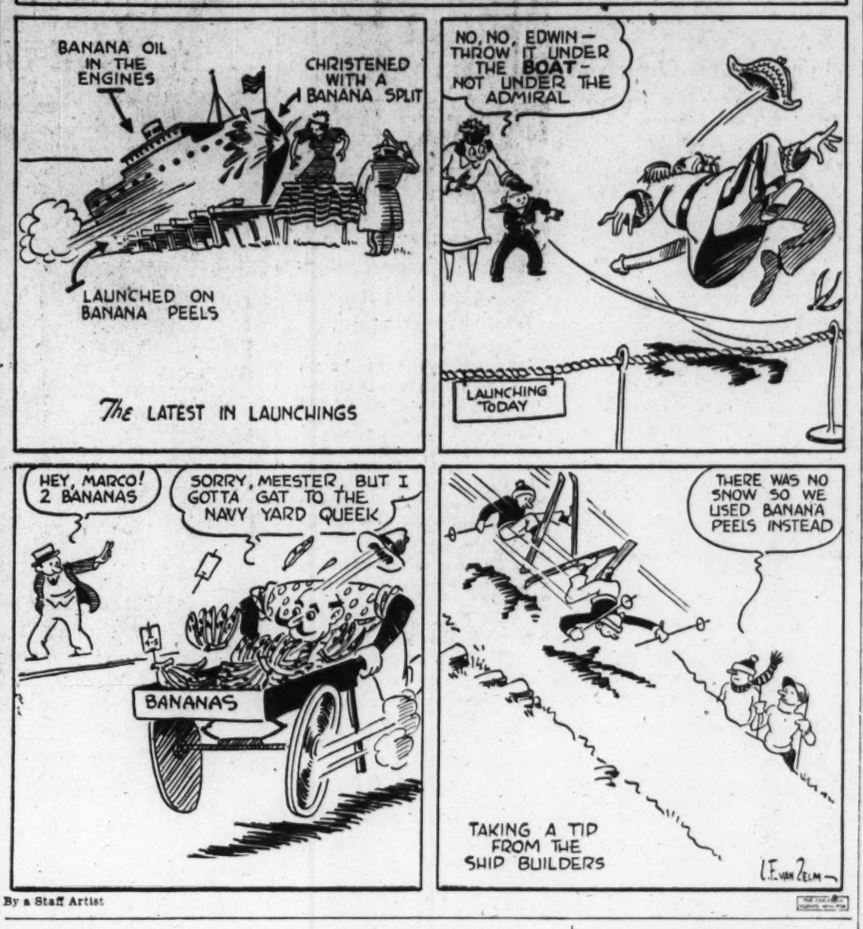
Berlin Agrees

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Berlin's afternoon newspapers gave prominence today to the statement of Secretary Morgenthau that "there is nothing for England to do but stop fighting" if the aid-to-Britain bill is not passed.

This statement, to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday, confirms the German view, the papers commented.

In this connection some papers emphasized the declaration made in a Bremen speech yesterday by Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander of the German Navy, that any help which the United States could extend would come too late to save England.

Another Big Slip for the Banana


NEWS ITEM— BEAUMONT, TEXAS:- NEW CARGO SHIP LAUNCHED ON 7000 LBS. OF BANANAS AND BANANA PEELS.
BANANA OIL IN THE ENGINES
CHRISTENED WITH A BANANA SPLIT
LAUNCHED ON BANANA PEELS
The LATEST IN LAUNCHINGS
NO, NO, EDWIN— THROW IT UNDER THE BOAT— NOT UNDER THE ADMIRAL
LAUNCHING TODAY
HEY, MARCO! 2 BANANAS
SORRY, MEESTER, BUT I GOTTA GAT TO THE NAVY YARD QUEEK
BANANAS
THERE WAS NO SNOW SO WE USED BANANA PEELS INSTEAD
TAKING A TIP FROM THE SHIP BUILDERS
I.F. van Zelm

By a Staff Artist

Independent U. S. Agencies Gear Activities to Defense

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Numerous independent governmental agencies, Congress learned today, are asking bigger appropriations on the ground that the problems of national defense have increased their duties.

Hearings on the 1942 independent offices bill, made public today, disclosed that the Tennessee Valley Authority has put national defense work "ahead of everything else"; that the Federal Power Commission is preparing a confidential memorandum to power companies concerning protection of their plants, and that the Public Roads Commission is interested in improving 75,000 miles of roads which military experts have designated as important to the Nation's security.

An exception to the general trend was the National Archives. R. D. W. Connor, the Director, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee that his Division "of course is not a defense agency."

"Well, it is the first one we have heard from that is not," rejoined Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Chairman.

Leland Olds, Power Commission Chairman, told the Committee that an estimated 5,000,000 kilowatts of power would be needed for the defense program and that a survey is being made of equipment companies, distributing properties and of 25,000 concerns to determine their potential capacities.

David Lilienthal, Vice-Chairman of TVA, reported that with the "compulsion of defense needs behind us," TVA was ahead of schedule on projects designed to prevent a potential bottleneck in aluminum production. He also said the agency was shifting emphasis to research projects of special importance to national defense.

The Federal Communications Commission disclosed that it was using $1,600,000 for a "general policing job of the ether," searching for subversive programs and listening to programs from foreign stations, as well as recording thousands of programs of all kinds. Many confidential reports have been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Roosevelt Presents Detailed Account Of What He Did With Emergency Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Congress received a detailed account today of what President Roosevelt did with the $239,500,000 emergency fund given him last year.

The House Appropriations Committee disclosed that $25,100,000 of the money was allocated to the War and Navy Departments for establishing new Atlantic bases, while $12,000,000 went to the War Department for air navigation facilities, and $9,792,534 to the Defense Commission.

The President also allocated $39,500,000 for Army and other defense housing, for which he was reimbursed from regular appropriations; $3,675,000 for the trans-Isthmian highway and $400,000 for reconditioning of the troopship Edmund B. Alexander, which carried the first garrison to the Newfoundland base.

The office of the Co-ordinator of Cultural Relations with Latin America got $2,375,000, and $1,000,000 went to the War Department and Federal Power Commission for power surveys of the St. Lawrence River.

A $36,500,000 slice was allocated to the Maritime Commission to start construction of facilities for building 200 new cargo ships.

An unexpected balance of $37,555,142 remained in the fund Jan. 17.

Youth Group Assails Commu-Nazi Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—A manual for youth, entitled "How to Stop the Junior Fifth Column," which "outlines a technique" for students in detecting and combating Communist and Nazi youth groups, was issued today by the National Foundation for American Youth of 30 Rockefeller Plaza. Gene Tunney, chairman of the foundation, wrote the foreword.

The booklet charges Communists dominate the American Youth Congress and the American Student Union. The National Foundation, which developed from an internal fight in the American Youth Congress, has marshaled many of the right-wing forces and is strongly out against Communist domination of other branches of the youth movement.

Authors of the brochure are Murray Plavner and Samuel Mines, director and assistant director of the Foundation, respectively.

The manual is illustrated with cartoons and tells youth what to look for, what questions to ask to reveal the policy or an organization, and how to form its own thoroughly democratic groups.

Stop the Junior Fifth Column committees are being set up in colleges and high schools to sweep "Commu-Nazi" front groups from the Nation's campuses, it was said.

Biscayne Boulevard Gets 'Busiest Avenue' Laurels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Biscayne Boulevard, Miami's palm-lined waterfront thoroughfare, is said to be the United States' busiest avenue. Miami Police Department figures, checked for the last 12 months, show a peak of 54,920 cars passing the Causeway Circle in a single 12-hour day, 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Nearest competitor is Chicago's Ashland Avenue and Irving Park Road intersection, which reports a total of 52,572 cars, but over a 16-hour period.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Federal Workers Visited Florida At Expense of U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—More than 700 Federal employees visited Florida at Government expense last winter, the General Accounting Office reported.

In testimony made public today, General Accounting Office officials told an Appropriations Subcommittee of the House that a report on "Florida Travel" had been made to Representative John Taber (R) of New York, ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee.

Asked by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois if the Accounting Office knew of any "abuses" in connection with the Government's travel allowances, Audit Chief E. W. Bell replied:

"At this time I cannot think of anything other than some of the cases in the report made on Florida travel. We made a report on employees traveling to Florida between Nov. 15, 1939, and March 1, 1940. That covered all departments and establishments."

"Did they find a lot of business in Florida at that time of the year?" asked Representative John M. Houston (D) of Kansas.

"There were over 700 names on the list," Mr. Bell replied.

Purchase of Sets For FCC Studied

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The purchase of 13 $150 radio-phonograph sets for the use in the homes of members of the Federal Communications Commission for "test" purposes was disclosed today in publication of testimony before a House Appropriations Subcommittee.

Asked by Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts what authority there was for the purchase of phonograph sets "for the personal use of officials of the Commission," Lawrence Fly, FCC Chairman, said the Commission bought the radio sets because they were capable of "frequency-modulation reception," and that "an incidental feature of that machine is that there is a turntable on it" for phonograph records.

E. K. Jett, Commission Chief Engineer, explained that the "frequency - modulation" programs were on the air only during the evening hours in Washington, and that the Commissioners needed sets in their homes "where they have the quiet that is necessary for the purpose, with a properly designed antenna for both horizontal and vertical polarization, to make proper tests of these things."

Call on Civil Service For '42 Ground Crews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Army Air Corps has called upon the Civil Service Commission to provide ground crews for 50,000 planes in 1942.

Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming told the House Subcommittee on Appropriations there are now 8,000 civilians employed as mechanics in the Air Corps and that 20,000 more will be needed to take care of plane servicing next year.

At the same time he said the Navy's figures indicated that during the 1942 fiscal year 8,000 additional civilian workers will be needed to take care of operations at air bases.

Hitler Sees Bartha

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Adolf Hilter received Gen. Karoly Bartha, Hungarian Minister of War, today in the new Reichs chancellery. The meeting took place in the presence of Gen. Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Germany's chief of High Command of armed forces.

British Deeply Concerned With Vital Social Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—Assurance that the British Government has no secret treaties for territorial distribution after the war, made by Viscount Halifax just after his arrival in Washington is welcomed here as warmly as it doubtless is in the United States as an important contribution to the question of post-war reconstruction.

At the same time the Halifax statement is not seen as making any appreciable positive advance toward answering the new urgent plea by Mr. J. B. Priestley in a resumed series of radio talks for a sign from the British Government that a new democratic order is the only way. Nor is it likely to satisfy American circles reputed here to be pressing President Roosevelt to seek war aims from all belligerents.

But while Britain's official spokesmen continue to take a cautious reconstruction line, the extent to which Britain's social system is in reality now a melting pot has been strikingly demonstrated by the sharp nation-wide controversy over the so-called "Bingham Letter" which claimed democratization of the British Army to be a failure.

Used by Germans

The dismissal of Col. R. C. Bingham from his cadet training command after his recent letter to The Times, of London, contending that an "old school tie" is still the only reliable criterion of a good officer has not ended the controversy. The incident has been skillfully used by German propagandists to try to prove that Britain hasn't really outgrown feudal mentality and that its "preferential" educational system is at variance with the democratic ideals at issue in the war.

Doubtless such propaganda has found some ready listeners in circles abroad that are still suspicious of British post-war intentions. But to objective observers there is far more significance in the British Government's decisive and speedy dismissal of Colonel Bingham. The colonel, himself a product of Eton, evoked a vehement spate of protests from people in all walks of life in Britain. Many high Army officers are included in those who are indignant over Colonel Bingham's charges.

By the manner in which they have insisted on having this matter thoroughly aired in Parliament and in the correspondence columns of the press, the British people have in fact shown themselves very much alive to the social issues now at stake.

People Deeply Stirred

Colonel Bingham's claim that only Britain's most exclusive schools produce high standard Army officers deeply stirred the British people because it contains an element of truth which makes it a more important matter than a mere indiscreetly phrased and timed expression of opinion by an Army officer. It has raised the whole class question in its most delicate form just when it is most vital that class differences be subjugated to national unity. There is a grain of truth in the Bingham view that public schools—the equivalent of private schools in the United States—always produce the best officer material. When Commons discussed the Bingham letter at question time, Lady Astor despite protests from many parts of the House, called on War Secretary Capt. H. D. R. Margesson to bear in mind, "that a great many ordinary soldiers think there is a great deal of substance in this matter and everybody knows it."

Evidence is obtainable that in certain cases the Tommies do prefer leaders from the old so-called officer class. But even Colonel Bingham himself and countless other defenders of the old school tie cannot deny that the ancient and almost feudal system which admittedly produced a fine type of officer is almost extinct in Britain. It is urged, therefore, that it doesn't do any good to sigh for the old days or attempt to revive them. Here's where the British public in discussions over the Bingham letter have been showing a keen appreciation—even if there is an element of truth in the Bingham allegations—of the fact that it is not closer restriction of Army commissions to an admittedly disappearing social class that is wanted, but rather an extension of requisite education to a far wider field.

Discussion on High Level

In other words, the discussion over "doomed" public schools of Britain is being raised to the much higher level of how can public school education—especially its most successful characteristics—be extended to an almost unlimited social field

A notable contribution to the discussion of the future course of education in Britain has just come from Dr. Hugh Lyon, Headmaster at Rugby, one of the foremost boys schools. The value of Dr. Lyon's views, as voiced in a Spectator article lies in the candor wherewith he faces the acute problems widely felt to be ahead of the public schools.

Whatever may be the pros and cons in the public school question, Dr. Lyon contends these schools cannot continue to exist on anything like their present scale and on the same basis simply because parents won't be able to afford the high fees which average about £200 annually.

"There are some, of course," Dr. Lyon writes, "who still cling to the hope it will be 'all right after the war.' They believe the war is bringing prosperity to a new section of the population and that peace will see a boom in public schools comparable to that of 1919. For myself I feel not only that this cannot happen but that it should not. We have made too many mistakes in this country through wistful attempts to get back to the day before yesterday. It is because I believe profoundly in the boarding-school system and its possibilities that I want to see it an essential element in the national education of tomorrow."

Convincing Signs

These are indeed remarkable words from inside one of Britain's leading old-school citadels and can surely be taken as convincing signs that the pressing educational issues aren't going to be allowed to slide back into old grooves after the war.

The key to most beneficial educational progress for Britain, Dr. Lyon believes, lies in retention of the boarding system to the extent that it is financially practicable with state aid but not state control and to ensure that ability, not wealth, is the sole passport to this privileged form of education.

Perhaps a Government decision to back some such plan would be accepted by Mr. Priestley and others as an advance token of the Government's good intentions for a new democratic order. That the problem of educational reform is seriously engaging the attention of individual members of the Government is shown by the recent speech in which Herwald Ramsbottom, Education Minister, speaking for himself, declared he would welcome an extension of the school-leaving age to 16. [Actually the age hasn't yet been raised to 15 because of the war's interference with the school-leaving age bill.]

Midseason Program for Miamis Affords Variety of Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The American Kennel Club show in Miami, the renewal of the Miami Horse Show, and two of the major events on the southern yacht racing schedule are activities high-lighting the mid-season program in the Miami area.

The Greater Miami Dog Club sponsored the all-breed show staged Jan. 25 and 26 at the Miami American Legion Club grounds. About 400 entries were benched at this Miami inaugural which is the final show on the South Florida circuit before the major kennels move northward with the classic Westminster Club show at Madison Square Garden as their February goal.

The South Florida Horse Show Association's renewal of the Miami Horse Show is expected to prove another brilliant equestrian exhibition. Fifty-nine classes are listed by the committee for the four-day show, which is scheduled for Feb. 13 to 16.

Yachting enthusiasts are awaiting the annual Miami to Nassau yacht race starting Feb. 11.

Of equal importance to yachting fans is the announcement that a new racing feature has been arranged, this time an ocean dash for powered yachts. The race is to take place March 14 and requires all craft to make the run between Miami and Havana, with a stop-over at Key West before attempting the long overseas haul to the Cuban Capital. Invitations are being extended to more than a score of the Nation's leading yachtsmen for the 230-mile ocean dash, which is the first of its kind since Gar Wood drove his "Gar Senior" to victory.

Rigid Censorship Set Up in Eire Over War Events

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Irish Government has established a rigid press censorship forbidding correspondents to send out of the country uncensored reports of any event connected with the war.

News bearing on internal public order—"which happens or is alleged to have happened in or over the state or its territorial waters"—is similarly restricted, it was learned in London yesterday.

Emergency powers order by the Eire Government, it was learned, warned that "serious consequences" would follow failure to comply with the regulations.

They forbid transmission outside Eire by "post, telegraph or telephone or other means messages intended for publication and relating to any event arising out of or connected with the war or internal public order which happens or is alleged to have happened in or over the State or its territorial waters, or relating to any actual or alleged attack on the State or to the supply of commodities in the State, without first submitting such message to any authorized person for censorship and having it (thus) passed."

Nazis May Free Fathers

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Negotiations are underway for release of French war prisoners who have many children, it was announced last night.

"Winter Vacation Trips"

FREE—A GUIDE BOOK OF DELIGHTFUL TRAVEL SUGGESTIONS, WITH ITINERARIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

156 TOURS AND CRUISES
6 DAYS TO 112 DAYS
FROM $45.00 TO $1,535

Visiting ★Atlantic Coast Centers and Resorts ★Florida ★New Orleans ★The Gulf Coast ★Havana ★Nassau ★West Indies ★Panama ★Mexico ★Guatemala ★Costa Rica ★Honduras ★Yucatan ★South America ★California ★Pacific Coast ★Winter Sports Resorts ★Hawaii ★Samoa ★New Zealand ★Australia and Around the World. Ask today for "Winter Vacation Trips"—free.

AMERICAN EXPRESS

65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
378 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
1535 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Penna.

American Express Travelers Cheques Always Protect Your Travel Funds

1891—Fifty years of unbroken service—1941

Why Doesn't Howard Run a Mark-Down Sale

Open A Howard 10-Pay Account
It gives you ten weeks to pay and the service fee is only a dollar.

The reason is simple . . . We rate your confidence high . . . That's why we keep our price low the year 'round. Never a mark-up at the beginning of the season to stand a mark-down later on. One high quality . . . one low price . . . always.

Come in and see the brand new styles . . . just in from the Howard tailor-plants, and keep in mind that the Howard value guarantee makes buying a certainty

Your unrestricted Choice of Every Howard Garment

$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE

No Charge for Alterations

You can't pay more in any Howard Store!

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. 160 Jay St. Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Ave. • Jamaica . . . 163-20 Jamaica Ave. Flushing . . . 39-09 Main Street • White Plains . . . 186 Main Street Newark . . . 82 Market St. • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Ave. Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St. Upper Darby, Pa. . . . 67 South 69th St. • Boston . . . 605 Washington St. 342 Washington Street • Worcester . . . 104 Front Street • Providence . . . 200 Weybosset Street • Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina Street Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Avenue • Chicago . . . 220 South State Street 6345 South Halsted Street.

SEE NEW YORK! ENJOY 3 GLORIOUS DAYS—

For Only $9.75* 2 Nights

This low rate includes Room with private bath and radio. Dinner, Empire State Building Observation Tower. Breakfast. N. B. C. Radio or Television studios. Radio City Music Hall or Cruise around New York or show at Roxy's. Dinner, dancing, floor show at famous night club or dinner in hotel. Breakfast. Museum of Science and Industry or Hayden Planetarium or trip to Statue of Liberty. Write Dept. CSM for reservations and a Free Copy of "1,001 Facts About New York." (Daily rates from $2.50 single—$3.50 double).

HOTEL PICCADILLY
45th St. just W. of Broadway, Roy Moulton, Mgr.
Affiliated Hotels: President, Plymouth, Forrest (*Rate $9.50)

BAKING A "PEEL" OF CRACKERS

Made in Milton, Mass., since 1801, in old-fashioned Dutch ovens, using only wood fagots for fuel. No salt or shortening of any kind.

The ONLY cracker to serve with cheese

G. H. BENT CO. CELEBRATED WATER CRACKERS

Not genuine unless each cracker is stamped G. H. Bent Co. Sold by all leading grocers

7 Pleasant Street Milton, Mass.

You May Obtain Any Model CHRYSLER with FLUID DRIVE as well as PLYMOUTH Through OTTON.BERMAN at the Chrysler Factory Branch 1763 BROADWAY Phone CIRCLE 6-2700 NEW YORK, N. Y.

Far West Defense Housing Aids Suburbs

"Housing for defense," which has complicated the nation's housing situation, is receiving major attention today. A series of articles is being published to depict what steps are being taken to solve the problem. Following is the sixth and last:

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC COAST

Defense housing in the Far West like the West itself is on such a vast scale that it defies focus. In some cities there is a real and immediate need for houses close to shipyards, factories, air bases, and cantonments. In others, notably Los Angeles, there is a decided trend among workers in defense industries to live in suburban areas, frequently 15 to 30 miles from their work.

Not only does the western area include the Army's Ninth Corps Area Headquarters for California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Alaska. It also includes the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Naval Districts, the Territory of Hawaii, and other islands of the Pacific. In this vast area are the fleet's bases, its new air stations, large new military settlements, bombing ranges, and supply depots. The concentration of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries in the coastal states, principally California and Washington, have added to the magnitude of the picture.

Big Upturn

All cities within the West report one notable fact. That is that the workers, even low-income workers, are asking for attractive, private homes. There are large housing projects under way, of course, something like $65,000,000 worth of them projected by the United States Housing Authority, and there are military settlements under way to the value of at least $21,000,000 with the Public Buildings Administration. In addition large housing projects have just been completed in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and a number of large cantonments have been built.

Each State in the West, however, reports a tremendous upturn in the demand for small homes with mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Agency. Workers do not wish to live immediately adjacent to their work. Even though they know their employment may be only for an emergency or temporary in character, they are asking that the same home privileges be theirs as for other people. One interesting outcome of this has been the building of large blocks of homes by contractors who held insured mortgages with the FHA and who are renting these new houses.

The suddenness of the defense program caught some cities unprepared. Their populations were doubled overnight. Their housing was not. In some instances defense industries have been delayed because workers could not secure homes. This is true of Vallejo and San Diego, Calif., Bremerton, Washington, and Honolulu. It is also true of a few smaller cities in the central areas away from the coast where airports were ordered quickly and the personnel was doubled without provision for housing.

Until these congested conditions could be met a threat of profiteering on rents occurred. At San Diego, the big Pacific Coast naval base, Rear Admiral C. A. Blakely, Commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, found it necessary to warn property owners that the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 prohibits eviction. The Act is being used to keep down profiteering.

Since last April 1 San Diego's population increased by 30,000 persons, the Chamber of Commerce reports. The housing situation recently became so critical that the City Council lifted a ban on boarding houses in exclusive residential districts. Many large homes are consequently being turned into rooming houses. It is estimated that by early fall San Diego must have 8,500 additional housing units. This is based on a Chamber survey that by that time 45,000 more persons will have come to San Diego in addition to 16,000 military and naval personnel who will be housed in barracks.

Of this 45,000 expected increase, 35,000 will be employees of aircraft factories and their families, 7,500 will be married naval officers and their families, 1,800 will be Army men and their families.

To meet this sudden demand, the Navy is constructing 1,200 dwelling units for men at the Marine and Destroyer bases at a cost of $3,800,000 exclusive of land. The Defense Housing Commission has a project for 3,000 married aircraft workers, and dormitories for 750 single men at Mesa City, at a cost of $12,000,000. In addition the Army is erecting barracks for 7,500 draftees on Torrey Pines mesa at Camp Callan just north of San Diego. Room for 1,200 officers must be found in San Diego and other communities.

One possible solution to San Diego's problem may be a large-scale housing development by a private firm. The Chamber of Commerce has received an inquiry from a New York syndicate, reported willing to invest $2,000,000 in a 1,000 unit project.

In 1940 the FHA insured $6,041,300 in new construction in San Diego, 2,812 small homes. It anticipates a record year. This expectation is confirmed by a recent check of 2,000 workers of the Consolidated Aircraft Company. At least 528 declared they wished to secure their own home. Most newcomers to San Diego seem to be in this class. They want a private dwelling instead of a flat or apartment.

In Honolulu imported civilian workers are reported by the USHA as having an unusually difficult time to find places to live. Because of skyrocketing rents many workers have not been able to take their families to the islands. Others, scheduled to leave for Hawaii, have been held on the mainland because there was no place to house them.

In Honolulu

Small apartments are renting in Honolulu for nearly double the San Francisco price, the USHA reports. Real estate agents are said to be charging $5 before they will show a house or apartment and are keeping $5 whether a tenant takes the place or not. Here, the Authority says, one of its projects for 221 families, built at a cost of $1,125,000, is helping relieve the situation, and that two others, one for 390 families and the other for 140 families, will do the same.

But the upturn in building of small homes continues to be the outstanding feature of housing for workers in the defense industries. The San Francisco Bay area led the Nation in this respect, according to estimates released by the Federal Housing Administrator, Abner H. Ferguson, in Washington. The Bay area's lead is attributed to the Army and Navy's huge new activities around the Bay and an increase in shipbuilding activities.

In Los Angeles the benefits of FHA-insured mortgages had the effect of spreading workers over large areas. A recent survey of the Douglas Aircraft factory in Santa Monica showed that 1,900 families preferred to live in suburban areas where they could have a garden, many of them 15 to 30 miles from the factory.

Los Angeles' Civic Committee on Defense Housing, composed of the Los Angeles Realty Board, the Chamber of Commerce, City and County housing authorities, and private agencies, declares that at present there is no need in the metropolitan area for further large-scale defense housing. The Committee is certain that private agencies can meet any needs that will arise.

The same attitude appears to predominate in all the cities of the West. Cities and contractors are particularly anxious that no overbuilding occur and that so-called ghost cities, when the war is over, will not arise. In Seattle, Wash., where 1940 saw a gain of $8,000,000 over the 1939 building program, most of it small homes, there is particular caution to avoid overbuilding.

Military Building

Military construction is well under way. Time limits are being complied with. In some camps the limit has been undercut. At Fort Lewis, Wash., a $12,000,000 cantonment has been built. At Fort Ord at Monterey, Calif., a barracks city has been rushed since September for some 23,000 men at a cost of $10,000,000. There are still about 550 units at a cost of $1,500,000 under project there.

While the United States Housing Authority's loans to municipal agencies for low-cost, slum-clearance projects were issued in many cities before the defense program came on, these projects have proved valuable in relieving congested conditions. In San Francisco and Los Angeles, USHA says, many workers in defense industries have moved into its projects.

The housing situation in the Far West can be summarized on a state-by-state basis as follows:

Arizona: $3,000,000 program at Fort Huachuca to take care of personnel increased from 1,500 to 6,000; $450,000 program at Tucson Airport for 135 houses. Three new air training centers in Salt River Valley expected to bring in new personnel but it is hoped private enterprise can provide the homes. Phoenix has three slum-clearance projects for 610 families.

California: $16,000,000 in slum clearance in Los Angeles, $12,500,000 in San Francisco. Other similar slum clearance projects, which may take defense workers' families, at Oakland, Fresno, Sacramento, with projects planned in Kern County and Upland, military projects are Benicia arsenal, 50 units, $172,000; Fresno airport, 150 units, $450,000; Fort Ord, 550 units, $1,500,000; Hamilton Field, 175 units, $525,000; Moffett Field, 150 units, $481,000; March Field, 150 units, $488,000; San Diego, 3,000 units, $9,070,000; Stockton airport, 150 units, $450,000; Vallejo, 950 units, $2,850,000; Long Beach 400 units; Riverside 150 units.

Hawaii: In addition to USHA projects, 300 more units at Hickam Field and 250 more at Fort Kamehameha, $1,717,000.

Idaho: 100 units at Boise airport, $300,000; private enterprise expected to take up 2,500 men and noncommissioned officers at Army Air Base at Boise. Two USHA projects at Twin Falls.

Nevada: Little needed defense housing, except at Boulder City where new homes are needed for 72 technicians who are to work on a new manganese plant. Navy to build 50 houses at Hawthorne Base.

Oregon: three USHA projects in Clackamas County for 200 families. Portland has noted a big upturn in the building of small homes, especially under the FHA purchase plan. There is no big public housing program planned, however.

Utah: No housing shortage in Salt Lake City; defense housing confined almost wholly to barracks and houses at Municipal Airport, Fort Douglas, and Wendover, to accommodate men and families attached to air corps units.

Washington: USHA project for 700 families in Seattle, $3,000,000; 150 homes built for Navy at Sand Point, $564,000; Fort Lewis 250 houses in addition to $12,000,000 cantonment already erected; McChord Field, 105 new homes. $315,000; Spokane airport, 200 homes, $600,000; Bremerton, 1,400 units. Seattle and Tacoma report big upturn in home-building. The former city reporting $8,000,000 gain in 1940 over 1939.

PUT OXO IN YOUR STEW

Stew! What a dish to satisfy a hungry family! But stew must be extra good with deep brown juicy real beef flavor. That's the stew you get with an OXO Cube or two... those big cubes of real beef flavor. Try OXO... and watch the family clamor for more! 130

Oxo (U. S. A.) Ltd., 51 Sleeper St., Boston, Mass.

GOOD AND FRESH

Daily delivery is our way of making certain that each loaf of Bond Bread you buy is fresh from the oven. As for Bond Bread's goodness, one slice will prove that. Try Bond Bread and see.

Buy Bond

Prefabricated Steel Houses Made For Occupancy by Defense Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Prefabricated steel houses which are easy to erect and may be torn down with high salvage value when the demand for them ceases are now being turned out for national defense projects by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, United States Steel Corporation subsidiary in Birmingham, according to a recent announcement by the company.

At Newport News, Va., 100 apartment buildings, each having 12 units, will be built to provide living quarters for 1,200 families. Already under construction at the Quantico, Va., Marine Corps, base are 50 two-family units designed to house 100 enlisted men of the Marine Corps and their families. Contracts for these houses are with the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

These houses of steel panels mounted on steel framework can be assembled into a two-family dwelling by a 10-man crew in about eight hours. Besides the element of speed in their erection, they may be easily torn down the need for them passes and the materials can be stored or shipped elsewhere. Thus, where they are used there will be no occasion for a "ghost town" such as was the case in several places after the World War.

The houses are fire, vermin and lightning proof and each double housing unit requires approximately six tons of steel which is fabricated into four-foot panels at the plant with the necessary window and door frames welded in. After shipping to the construction site, all that is necessary is to unload the panels and bolt them into place.

At Quantico the houses will consist of two apartments—each 48 feet by 28 feet—and will have a living room, combination kitchen and dinette, two bedrooms and a bath. The units at Newport News will have six one-bedroom and six two-bedroom apartments in each of the 100 units.

The interior of the homes are insulated with wallboard, while the exteriors are painted and then sprayed with clean sand. The sand acts as a reflector, largely reflecting the sun's rays away from the steel siding.

The steel company has been experimenting for several years with the steel houses and several were erected in co-operation with the Farm Security Administration. The house fabricating mill has an annual capacity now of 25,000 tons.

Ship Reaches Byrd Base To Return Expedition

SEATTLE (AP)—A brief message told Jan. 27 of the arrival of the motorship North Star, Bureau of Indian Affairs vessel, at the Antarctic ice barrier to load personnel and equipment of the Byrd Expedition for return to America.

The message, from Capt. Isak Lystad, master, was sent to Jacob R. Ummel, Department of the Interior Office Manager here.

Boston Music Going to South Pole

Participating in the Monitor's Radiocast

The 85-piece symphony of the New England Conservatory of Music which will participate in The Christian Science Monitor's radiocast to the United States Antarctic Service Expedition over WNAC and the red network of the National Broadcasting Company. The program will originate in Jordan Hall on Friday evening from 11:30 to 12 p. m. Inset: Quincy Porter, Dean of the Conservatory Faculty, who will conduct. Prominent speakers will go on the air.

Monitor Plans Radiocast to Byrd Expedition

The Coast Guard supply ship, North Star, has arrived in Antarctica, and with the Flagship Bear is preparing to bring members of the United States Antarctic Service Expedition home, The Christian Science Monitor was advised today by the General Electric Company's short wave station, WGEO in Schenectady, N. Y.

The Monitor is arranging a radiocast to the men of the expedition. It will be carried over WNAC, Boston and the red network of the National Broadcasting Company, as well as WGEO, Friday evening from 11:30 to 12 (E. S. T.).

The program will originate in Jordan Hall, Boston, and local readers of the Monitor will be welcomed.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of the Monitor, will send greetings to the expedition from Jordan Hall, and Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will radiocast a message from New York.

Conservatory Orchestra

The musical portion of the program will be furnished by the orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music, Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty, conducting. This group of 85 musicians is a full symphony, which has made a notable achievement in supplying more than 50 artists for the leading orchestras of the Nation, including 23 to the Boston Symphony.

Selections chosen by Mr. Porter for the radiocast include: Johan Sebastian Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F Major for Trumpet, Flute, Oboe, and Violin; the Hebrides Overture (Fingal's Cave), by Felix Mendelssohn, and Capriccio Espagnol by Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Mr. Porter is a widely known composer of symphonic and chamber music. Following graduation from Yale in 1921 he studied music abroad and has taught at Vassar College, the Cleveland Institute, and the New England Conservatory.

The Monitor's radiocast will be the last in a series of bi-monthly programs that originated when the expedition set up its two bases early last year. Radiocasts have been sponsored in various cities by leading newspapers, including the Washington Star, Richmond News-Leader, Philadelphia Bulletin, Syracuse Post-Standard, Atlanta Journal, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Buffalo News, Detroit News, Cincinnati Post, Albany Times-Union, Los Angeles Times, Minneapolis Star-Journal, San Francisco Chronicle, Chicago Daily News, Honolulu Advertiser, Worcester Telegram and Gazette, Bangor News, Rochester Times-Union, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Portland Oregonian, Columbus Dispatch, Seattle Post Intelligencer, Indianapolis Star, Kansas City Star, and Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph.

When Admiral Byrd's first expedition, from 1928 to 1930, settled in the dark, 70-degrees-below-zero cold in Little America members found the station they could receive most consistently was General Electric's WGEO on 31.48 meters. It used a specially beamed antenna, designed by Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, which had the effect of increasing its signal volume 10 times in one direction.

This led to eventual establishment of regular radiocasts and NBC began carrying them over the red network for the benefit of American listeners.

Immediately following the network radiocast, WGEO sends a "mail bag" to members of the expedition. Letters from families and friends are read to the expedition. This is the only "mail" received down there. This mail-bag program will continue until the men sail for home in March.

Long Phone Line Opened in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Because of the wartime need for speedy telephone connections between eastern Canada and the Pacific Coast, the longest direct voice channel via land wires in the British Empire was placed in service recently. The new circuit, more than 3,000 miles in length, links Toronto and Vancouver. This voice channel is 800 miles longer than the Toronto-Calgary circuit which, on its opening in December, 1937, was the longest in the Empire.

The new voice path has been made possible through the co-operation of five of the seven separate systems which comprise the Trans-Canada telephone system.

Revelation
TOOTH POWDER
Time-tested by thousands of dentists, millions of families; Revelation has been a favorite tooth powder for 35 years. Safe, positive, satisfying.
At all drug counters
Trial size at 10¢ stores
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO., San Francisco

President Is Following Public, Not Leading It, in Aid Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Public opinion is strongly in favor of unlimited aid to Great Britain, the majority apparently being willing to go even further than President Roosevelt's lend-lease proposal—according to a survey of public sentiment by Fortune Magazine, released today. Only 9.6 per cent of those polled oppose letting Britain have up to 50 per cent of American production of military supplies, the survey discloses.

The poll revealed that, among other opinions, 43.7 per cent of those questioned felt that Britain should get everything she needs save men, while 27.8 per cent voted to continue to sell Britain military supplies up to one-half of American production.

The survey found that despite criticism of defense delays, 55.2 per cent of those interviewed believed the United States has a better chance of defending itself now than a year ago, while only 10.2 per cent thought its chances poorer.

At the same time the Fortune poll found that 12.7 per cent of Americans who voted for Wendell L. Willkie in November have since switched to President Roosevelt and 55 per cent of the persons hold "Roosevelt will be all right."

The survey found that more than 75 per cent of the voters believed the Republicans could now best serve the Nation by criticizing the Administration less; that the public holds both business and government almost equally to blame for the unfriendly feeling that has existed between them during the last seven years; that in the interest of national unity business ought to make concessions to Mr. Roosevelt and the President ought to reciprocate in kind.

In its fourth Forum of Executive Opinion giving a composite view of almost all the top men in business management, Fortune said more than two-thirds of management executives want Federal taxes increased at once, although they realize that business itself will have to pay for much of the increase. A still larger vote was rolled up in favor of ending tax exempt bonds and imposing Federal sales tax.

A broadening of the income tax base was approved by nearly 30-to-1 of the executives polled, while four out of five voted for some sort of incentive taxation.

The chief reason given for broadening of income taxes and imposing a Federal tax was that they would make the voters realize that money is needed for Federal expenditures.

In answer to the question, "Do you favor higher taxes now?" 66.7 per cent of those polled voted in the affirmative, 28.1 per cent in the negative and 5.2 per cent made no answer.

Bar Exam Barred To State Officials

OLYMPIA, Wash (AP) — The House of Representatives has dashed the hopes of Lieut. Gov. Victor A. Myers, former bandmaster, of eventually donning legal robes. A Senate bill to permit legislators with eight years experience to take State bar examinations was defeated, 65 to 30.

Jocularly known as the "Vic Meyers Enabling Act," the measure was looked upon in all seriousness by Mr. Myers who said he "always wanted to be a lawyer."

"I think a fellow learns a lot about law when he's been down here a long time," he told reporters, adding: "But if I had to go through the formalities I'd have to go back to high school, then to college. It would take me six or seven years to even get a chance to take the exam."

COME IN AND MEET YOUR ENLARGER!

—KODAK ADVANCE ENLARGER—(illustrated)—Wide negative range—35-mm. and Bantam to 3¼x5½. $27.50 (with lens). KODAK PORTABLE MINIATURE ENLARGER—Packs up out of the way when not in use. $42.50 (with case and f/6.3 lens). KODAK PRECISION ENLARGER—Many photographic uses besides enlarging. Prices according to equipment.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th
745 Fifth Avenue
235 West 23rd Street
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles Street
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street
117 S. 16th Street
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street, N. W.

STUDEBAKER'S DEFENSE ORDER FOR AIRPLANE ENGINES IS A "PLUS" ORDER

Separate division is being created to expedite production of Studebaker's share of national defense program

WHEN the Government asked Studebaker to build airplane engines on a big scale, it was not the Studebaker plants or facilities that the Government wanted, but rather the Studebaker organization of engineers and production executives.

The Studebaker program for producing airplane engines will have no effect, in itself, on Studebaker production of automobiles. The equipment in Studebaker plants is not suitable for the manufacture of airplane engines and therefore separate equipment for that purpose is being provided.

Studebaker production of automobiles will be affected only if defense requirements for materials or labor necessitate a curtailment of production by all automobile plants

The 1941 Studebaker Champions, Commanders and Presidents are more and more popular with motorists because Studebaker is offering more real value in these great new motor cars at their low prices than anybody else in the automobile business.

The Studebaker Champion is generally recognized as the highest quality car in the lowest price field—and it's the lowest priced 6-cylinder sedan in America

See it and drive it now—and see for yourself why it saves you substantially on operating cost as well as first cost. Convince yourself that it's the most restful riding, easiest handling, lowest priced car in America. You may use your present car as part payment—easy C.I.T. terms.

Our country's national defense program creates new problems and new responsibilities for all of us. Studebaker intends to discharge its defense responsibilities in a manner which will add luster to its name.

STUDEBAKER...THE GREAT INDEPENDENT

HAROLD S. VANCE, *CHAIRMAN* • PAUL G. HOFFMAN, *PRESIDENT*

Axis Mediterranean Pressure Clear; Gayda Says U. S. Violates Neutrality

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP) — Virginio Gayda, foremost editorial spokesman for Fascist Italy, declared today that the United States policy of aiding Great Britain is a violation of neutrality likely to involve the United States in war through "legitimate reaction" of the Axis powers.

"The increase of American aid to England, far from not drawing the United States into war, brings her nearer the conflict by deliberate plan," Signor Gayda wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia.

The United States, he declared, should not believe she can continue this policy "without finding some unforeseen and quite unpleasant reaction at the end of the path."

Signor Gayda said "Cordell Hull must have known that the policy of the North American Government long has been violating the elementary principles of neutrality.

"Violation of neutrality without provocation becomes aggressive. As such it exposes one to the legitimate danger—we say legitimate—of reaction from the offended powers."

Signor Gayda asserted that transfer of American destroyers to Britain was an example of "open violation of international law."

The editor drew a distinction between Washington's position and the "non-belligerency" which Italy used to define her position before she declared war last June 10. The Italian policy, Signor Gayda said, was justified by the Axis alliance with Germany and controversial questions pending between Italy and the Allies.

"These two reasons do not exist for the United States," the editor asserted. "But North American policy already is far beyond that of non-belligerence. It already is on the edge of waging war."

Writing in Il Telegrafo, Giovanni Ansaldo said that "some recent military events have saddened the country," but that no responsible person interpreted this as a sign of the "abandonment of the figh or timid resignation to the enemy's initiative."

The editor said propaganda of that type might hearten the British public, but "it commits the serious error of underestimating an adversary which possesses a much tougher fiber than Anglo-Saxon arrogance believes."

Tunisian Authorities Calm About Weygand

By the Associated Press

Tangier, Spanish Morocco, Jan. 29

Dispatches from Tunis said authorities there had issued a communiqué declaring there was no reason for "alarm" in connection with a visit to that French African colony by Gen. Maxime Weygand, supreme commander of France's North African forces.

The communiqué, referring to "exaggerated rumors" circulated in recent days, said "nothing abnormal is happening." "The inhabitants should not see in General Weygand's visit anything but the desire of the Government delegate to maintain contact with the Resident-General and other high authorities," it added.

Fascists Parade

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Fascist press hailed today popular demonstrations of enthusiasm in Milan, Turin, and Verona as giving lie to reports citizens of those cities were hostile to the war.

Fascists in all three places paraded last night and cheered Premier Benito Mussolini, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and the armed forces of Germany.

The demonstrations were described as the spontaneous reaction to "nonesense" published abroad that German troops had quelled rioting in Northern Italy.

[Such reports of alleged rioting were radiocast last Saturday by the Columbia Broadcasting System on the basis of its Belgrade correspondent's dispatches.]

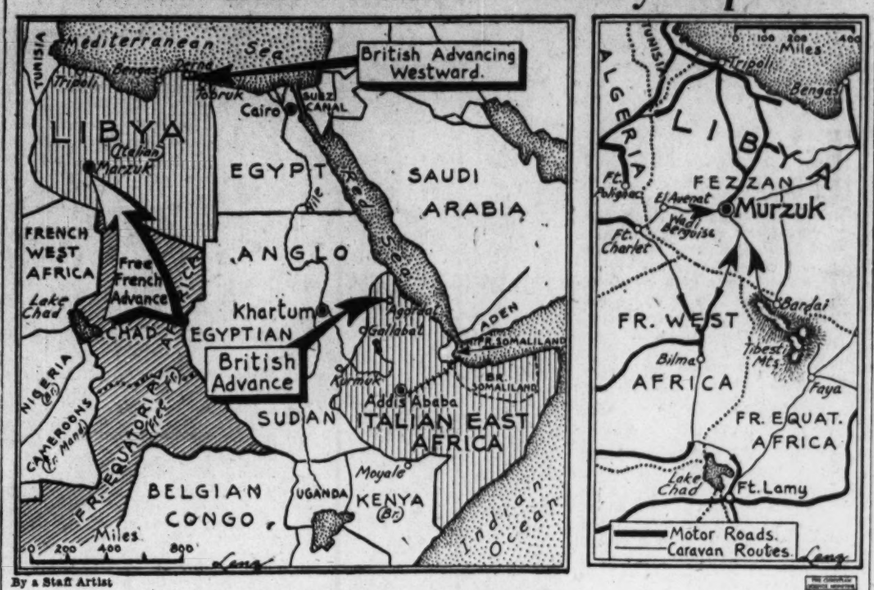
In each of the cities provincial party leaders addressed crowds, expressing devotion to Premier Mussolini and scorn for the foreign reports casting doubt on the patriotic attitude of their supporters.

Telegrams assuring the Duce of the soldiarity of Northern Italian Fascists were sent from all three cities.

Submarine Launched

VALLEJO, Calif. (AP)—The $6,000,000 submarine Gudgeon slid down the ways in a driving rain Jan. 27 just 14 months after its keel was laid down at nearby Mare Island Navy Yard. Construction time was several months shorter than previously required for such craft.

Desert Attack Puzzles Military Experts



By a Staff Artist

Possible Routes of Camel Corps

Large arrow on map at left shows direction of Free French into Southern Libya, as indicated by the official report. One military expert has reasons for surmising that alternative routes may have been used, as indicated on map at right.

Weygand Camel Corps Fighting Italy?

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Intriguing indeed to a student of African military affairs is the news that a Free France expedition of cavalry and motor units has swept out of the whirling Sahara sands from the Chad district to strike at Murzuk, regional capital of the Italian-held Fezzan territory in Tripolitania.

What gives to conjecture is not the fact of this latest stab at Signor Mussolini's African Empire, but rather the alleged composition of the French force.

Normal garrisons of the Chad region consist of Senegalese riflemen of the Chad regiment, infantrymen—not camel corps.

There are, in fact, no French camel units stationed normally in equatorial Africa.

Moreover, the terrain of northern Chad does not favor mobilization of any sizeable force at Bardai, whence this expedition probably started.

The Tibesti Mountains offer an almost insuperable barrier to westward movement from Faya in Borkou, northernmost roadhead of equatorial Africa. Instead the trails run from Faya generally northeast, favoring access to the Cufra oasis in Libya.

Stationed in North

On the other hand, the French Camel Corps in peace time consisted of five "Compagnies Sahariennes," of which four were stationed in Algeria and one in Morocco. The station of the Ajjers Company, Fort Polignac, Southeast Algeria, would be much better situated than Chad for a drive on the Fezzan.

These regular camel troops of the French Army of Africa are hard-bitten natives, officered by Frenchmen, accustomed to forced marches on their fast camels and veterans of a thousand desert skirmishes and raids.

Fort Polignac and Fort Chardet, 150 miles further south, are roadheads of the Algerian military communications net. From either, a 150-mile drive to El Auenat and thence down the Caravan trail in the Wadi Berguisc to Murzuk, 150 miles more, would be quite feasible.

The Wadi Berguisc trail is the only road from southern Algeria into Tripolitania.

If the Fezzan striking force is in reality composed of Algerian regulars, part of Marshal Weygand's army of Africa, did they move with his sanction or are they but a dissident fragment?

If the latter, how seriously is the Free France movement affecting General Weygand's command?

It is by no means certain, of course, that Algerian troops in fact composed the column. But the march from Bardia is at least 100 miles further, and a march from Faya would appear to be out of the question.

Remote Possibility

One other remote possibility suggests itself. An expedition could march from Fort Lamy in the Lake Chad region into French West Africa, which is still aloof from the Free France movement, thence north to meet the roadnet at Bilma, and directly up to the Fezzan.

This presupposes the ability to march 1,100 miles. The supply difficulties of such move would be stupendous and could only be solved with the acquiescence and co-operation of the West African military regime at Dakar.

At all events, we must return to the point that regular camel troops are part of the North African forces only.

That the expedition started from Chad is not impossible, of course.

The French are accustomed in Algeria and Morocco to organize temporarily the local tribesmen into "goums," irregular troops consisting of the able-bodied men of a village or tribe, who provide their own mounts and frequently their own arms.

A similar organization may have been improvised in Chad.

Tribute to Leaders

That such a force could be held together for so long and arduous a march, even with the lure of loot before them, is not, however, very probable. If it be a fact, its success is a great compliment to the ability of the Frenchmen who organized and led it, and affords proof of the demoralization of the Italian garrison which could be driven off by such a rabble.

Three days ago the writer tuned in on a short-wave radiocast emanating from Brazzaville, de Gaulle headquarters in equatorial Africa. The speaker called Dakar, Algiers, Martinique, and all French continental stations, reciting the names of Frenchmen now with the de Gaulle forces, who wished to inform their families in France, and their comrades in arms in French North Africa, of their whereabouts. Names and address were given. One message was addressed to individuals of the French Foreign Legion in Algeria.

Forty-eight hours ago a dispatch from Algiers noted rioting in which soldiers were involved. One is forced to wonder if there were any connection between these incidents, or if they had any bearing on the present move.

Is Marshal Pétain's recent order that French officials take an oath of personal allegiance to him cause or effect? Is General Weygand moving toward alignment with Britain or are the reins slipping from his grasp?

Northern Italy quivers under the Gestapo whip. Has the news reached Africa? How will Frenchmen throughout the world receive word of a French feat of arms carried out independently?

Waterway Is Opposed

QUEBEC, Jan. 29 (AP)—Opposition Leader Maurice Duplessis told the Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday that development of the St. Lawrence waterways project under present world conditions "would constitute a national crime" and would be a danger to international peace.

The proposed canalization, Mr. Duplessis said, "is not a Canadian project, is of no interest or advantage to Canadians . . . and would constitute unjustifiable expenses."

The leader of the Union Nationale Party said the project "would ruin our railways—we would spend millions and millions of dollars to destroy our national railways system which yearly has deficits of many millions."

Mr. Duplessis made the statements while speaking on his motion requesting copies of all correspondence exchanged between the Dominion and Quebec Governments, and copies of all Orders-in-Council passed by the Quebec Government from Jan. 1, 1930, to Jan. 3, 1941, concerning the St. Lawrence waterways proposal.

Governments of Quebec were always against the canalization plan, Mr. Duplessis said, because the Province had nothing to gain from the project. The Province does not need the electricity which would be developed by the project, he said, because now "we have such a surplus of electricity that we can face the present needs and those of the future."

Some persons claimed, Mr. Duplessis said, that the project would help Canada's war effort, but according to some estimates it could not be completed before six or seven years. By that time, he said he hoped that "Hitlerism and banditry" will have been wiped from the world.

Mr. Duplessis paid tribute to President Roosevelt during his address, and said, "I admire him," but expressed belief Canada would face "a constant threat" if the St. Lawrence were canalized.

Metaxas Pursued Firm Policy

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 29 (AP)—Premier Metaxas had held dictatorial powers in the Greek Government with the approval of King George II since Aug. 4, 1936, when he engineered the coup d'état which gave his country an authoritarian regime.

He was proclaimed "Premier for life" on July 30, 1938.

Military men have given him much of the credit for Greece's successful stand against the Italian invasion, which began last Oct. 28 and was turned into a retreat into Albania.

Early in his career, General Metaxas regarded in some quarters as somewhat "pro-German," owing partly to the fact that his military education was obtained in Germany, but he repudiated any such sympathies in his role as Greece's "strong man," and there was no doubt of his British leanings after the European situation flared into open war in September, 1939.

Known as an organizer and an ardent patriot, he had been famed for his driving determination to see his ideas carried through.

The last vestige of opposition to his regime disappeared in February, 1938, when several party leaders and large numbers of other liberals favoring a return to constitutional government were banished to Greek islands in the Aegean.

He governed Greece with an iron discipline while carrying out a sweeping program of social legislation, public works, land reclamation and road building.

He aimed at increasing Greece's industrial activity, raising wages and bettering living conditions.

General Metaxas enjoyed, the undivided support of the Army and highly efficient secret police.

Proponent of Cuba As State Arrested

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 29 (AP)—The arrest of a prominent Cuban lawyer for allegedly having expressed himself in favor of admitting Cuba as a State of the United States was ordered yesterday by Minister of Interior Rodriguez Pintado.

The Minister said Rafael Calzadilla, President of the Bar Association of Guanabacoa, had cabled the President of the United States Senate the Association's approval of Senator William D. Smather's resolution proposing Cuban admission to the Union.

Secret police questioned Manual Tomas Alonso Baez, a member of the same Bar Association. He denied any knowledge of the cable and was released.

Early Graduations Asked for Engineers

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—Dr. William A. Hanley, National President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, urged last night that the 1942 engineering classes in the Nation's universities be graduated three months early to meet defense needs.

The Indianapolis, Ind., engineer told a Syracuse engineers' meeting "14,000 engineers will be graduated from universities in the United States in 1941, but many more will be needed."

"I suggest," he said, reading a statement that he asserted represented the policy of the National Association, "that engineering schools continue through the summer months with intensive study so that the Class of 1942 can be graduated in February of that year."

One industrial concern, Dr. Hanley said, is planning to engage 1,400 graduate engineers before July, 1941.

Legion Chief's Aid To Make British Trip

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29 (AP)—Joseph Summer Deutschle of Columbus, Ohio, aid to National Commander Milo J. Warner of the American Legion, will accompany the Legion's mission to England to study civilian defense functions, the organization's national headquarters announced last night.

Other members will be Mr. Warner; Franklin D'Olier, Past National Commander and President of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Ret., a member of the Legion's National Executive Committee.

Mr. Deutschle formerly edited the Ohio American Legion News. He previously was employed by newspapers in Indianapolis, Chicago and Seymour, Ind., and by the Associated Press in Indianapolis, Cleveland, Columbus and Omaha.

The mission plans to leave New York by Clipper plane Feb. 4.

Free French Camel Corps Attacks Italians in South

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 29 (AP)—A Free French camel corps operating from Chad—northern area of equatorial Africa—was disclosed to be operating against the Italians in southwestern Libya.

This new operation was announced belatedly by radio by Gen. Georges Catroux, an associate of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, chief of the Free French men.

The corps was assembled along the Libyan frontier early this month, he said, and crept slowly across the desert by night, hiding by day, until at last they met up and drove out the Italian garrison in the important oasis of Fezzan. The regional capital, Marzuk, was declared to have been raided in a sudden assault which took the Italian defenders by surprise. The town is 300 miles from the French base in Chad, and lies some 700 miles to the southwest of Derna, Libya, where British imperial forces were reported as being rapidly reinforced for a general attack.

The camel corps commander, Col. Colonna Dornano; was said by General Catroux to have been fatally injured in the assault on Marzuk. The General also disclosed, without giving details, that Free Frenchmen also are operating in Ethiopian territory.

Some 2,000 miles away to the southeast, advancing British forces were said here to be closing in on the towns of Agordat and Barentu in Italian Eritrea.

Agordat is an essential rail center some 40 miles within Eritrea, and there and at Barentu, military informants said, the disorganized Italians were preparing to make a stand.

Defense positions about both towns are known to be poor; nevertheless, the Royal Air Force was taking no chances and reported that British bombers had assaulted the Italian lines of communication to the rear, attacking the railroad stations of Keren and Aisha, railroad bridges, and roads.

British ground forces were reported advancing in strength and it appeared to be only a question of a short time before both towns fell.

Still other British troops were declared to be pursuing an Italian column, 3,000 to 4,000 strong, which has abandoned the post of Umm Hagar, near the Eritrean-Ethiopian border, and had taken flight into an area which is infested with Ethiopian "patriots" aiding Britain.

Axis Ties Tighten

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP) — Italian circles indicated yesterday that military, economic, and diplomatic co-operation between Germany and Italy was reaching a more intense phase in preparation for combined operations in the Mediterranean.

Two spring offensives in preparation—against the British in Africa and the Greeks in Albania—as a preliminary to a sudden surprise attempt to invade the British Isles, was the prospect raised by these informants.

It was disclosed that Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert, is negotiating with the Italians.

Observers here said he had agreed that Germany is to send Italy increased foodstuffs and raw materials.

The Fascists can count on the closest military co-operation from Germany, they asserted.

Trades for Canadian Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Sixteen hundred members of the Canadian Active Service Force recently entered Ontario vocational schools to learn trades and handicrafts needed in the army.

Department of Education officials explained that the schools are organized, equipped, and staffed to undertake this work at the request of the military authorities, expected that the schools will have to work around the clock to accommodate the soldier-students and an additional 3,000 adults enrolling for war industries training, as well as their regular students.

War emergency training authorities of the Dominion are installing up-to-date equipment in the schools, on the understanding that the Toronto Board of Education may arrange to purchase it at 25 per cent of the cost after the war. Soldiers are training as blacksmiths, plumbers, mechanics, and wireless operators.

A second class of 25 men from the relief rolls is now in training to be bench operators for machine shop work. War work emergency classes, with some 2,000 or 3,000 persons still on the list of applicants, include machine operation, acetylene welders, electric welders, bench fitters, sheet metal workers, radio transmitters, fine instrument makers and operators, and machine draughtsmen. Teachers for these classes are being paid by the government, and men enrolling in them received a revised scale of subsistence allowances to make it possible for them to take the training.

Nazi Naval Chief Puts British Loss At 6,300,000 Tons

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Grand Admiral Erich Räder, Commander of the German Navy, told dock workers at Bremen yesterday that the German Navy thus far has destroyed 6,300,000 tons of British shipping and that submarines have accounted for about two thirds of this total.

Ships destroyed by the Air Force were not included in his figures, the Admiral said.

He said the British admit that 400,000 tons of naval vessels have been destroyed and commented, "we know how much they don't say."

Admiral Räder declared that England was losing tonnage at a rate which inevitably must bring about its collapse.

Britain itself cannot build ships as fast as the German Navy destroys them, the Admiral said, adding that no amount of help Britain may get from abroad will be adequate.

"In view of the power of the German blows any aid from abroad will come too late," the Admiral said.

[British sources said Jan. 3 that approximately 4,500,000 tons of British, Allied, and neutral shipping had been lost since war began. The United States Maritime Commission, yesterday estimated the known toll of merchant shipping losses to be 3,619,624 tons.]

Crew of U. S. Transport Await Salvage Tugs

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Jan. 29 (AP)—Undaunted by a tempest and towering waves, 13 men remained today aboard the U. S. Army transport Kvichak, wrecked on rocks off the British Columbia coast, awaiting the arrival of tugs dispatched to salvage what they might of the Army supplies aboard.

The transport, bound from Seattle for Alaska, ran aground in heavy seas, Jan. 27.

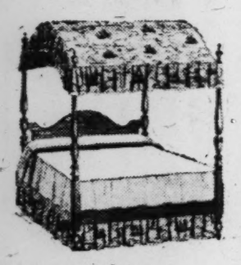
The gunboat Charleston, flagship of the Navy's Alaskan contingent, went to the scene of the wreck, and was due in Ketchikan today with the 23 passengers and 24 crewmen rescued from the Kvichak.

Under the name of SCHMIDT'S Kumfort Shoes

The Best to Be Had in SHOES For MEN and WOMEN

Always moderately priced.
534 SMITHFIELD STREET
Opposite Oliver Building
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPEN-STOCK KINDEL FURNITURE Included in Our February Sale



CANOPY BED
Fluted Post $71.00
Plain Post $53.50

Colonial Art
FURNITURE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
3900 Fifth Avenue

PHONE
FAIRFAX 3810
—for the finest Laundering and Cleaning Services in town!
FAIRFAX 3810 NORTH Laundry
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
Mayflower 5339
Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

IT PAYS TO CROSS THE BRIDGE TO Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mary Lewis "All-American"
in sizes 12 to 42!
$12.95
The perfectly tailored dress every American woman loves . . . and one of Mary Lewis' own favorites! Crisply made of white-striped rayon—with fly front, slim belt and flap-over pockets. Sand beige, Nassau pink, or sky blue.
UPPER SECOND FLOOR

Sears
5 STORES
to serve Pittsburgh
1 Complete Department Store
828 N. HIGHLAND AVE.
4 Convenient Community Stores:
200 E. OHIO ST.
218 BROWNSVILLE RD.
2850 WEST LIBERTY AVE.
607 CHARTIERS AVE.
Stores Open Wed., Fri. and Sat. Nights

Archaid Shoes
Perfect . . because they were planned that way
Comfort-famous Arch-Aids
RITTER & MORRISON
501 Liberty Av., cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH

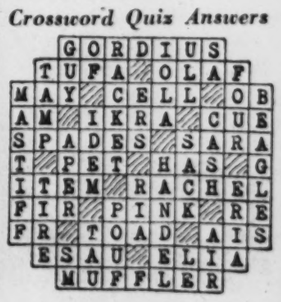
MEYER JONASSON'S
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SKIRTS - - 2.85
3.95 to 4.95 values
JACKETS - - 4.85
5.95 to 7.95 values
Plaids, Checks and Tweeds in this outstanding buy! New spring skirts and matching jackets in fine wool fabrics. Sizes 12 to 20.
Sportswear Street Floor

THOROFARE
"Everywhere"
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KITCHEN TESTED
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
24½ lb. sack 85
HEINZ BABY FOODS
STRAINED
3 cans 20
Chopped Foods 3 cans 15

Crossword Quiz Answers



War Ranges From Snow to Desert Sand

Wide World

Training for Defense and Offense Gives Wide Contrasts

Somewhere in Scotland (above) a patrol of the Leicestershire Regiment advances through deep snow during recent infantry maneuvers. British troops in the forces of the Nile (below) step along in the heat and glare of the Western Desert, searching for stray Italians. These are among the men who have been playing an important part in the drive into Libya. Pictures passed by censor.

Land Speculation in London For Postwar Profit Assailed

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A committee is being set up to check land speculation by brokers buying up bombed sites to resell to municipalities after the war, the Government announced today in the House of Commons.

A CBS broadcast from London today said that the fire-ruined "city," or financial section, was undergoing the "most hectic land speculation activity in its history."

"The speculators hope that, when the time comes for reconstruction in London, they will be able to name their own price for the land which they have snapped up while it remained useless," the broadcaster said.

Britain Widens Age Limits In New Call for Soldiers

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Under terms of a Royal proclamation issued today, men between the ages of 18-19 and 37-40 years are to register for military service.

The first of the new classes affected, men born in 1921, will register Feb. 22.

Registration of the new classes is accompanied by an amendment of the schedule of reserved occupations which, besides raising the reservation ages in some cases, will make reservation depend to an increasing extent upon work being done.

Accompanying the proclamation was a notation from the Ministry of Labor saying: "The new proclamation is necessary to provide a steady flow of men into the three fighting services."

"It must also be remembered," it said, "that men in the older age classes are now encouraged to apply for vacancies in certain of the civil defense services."

There was no indication of the number of men involved in the new call.

The last class ordered to register was of men of 36. Their call was issued Jan. 18.

Germans Defend Flier's Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Government legal experts went back yesterday as far as the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 for precedents to decide what to do with Baron Franz von Werra, German flier who escaped into the United States from a Canadian prison camp last week.

What action would be taken remained uncertain, however, pending his appearance Thursday before a Federal Grand Jury at Albany, N. Y., for which he is under $5,000 bond. The German Embassy indicated that it would defend the flier's right to stay in this country.

The Embassy offered on behalf of Baron von Werra to pay $35 for a rowboat in which he crossed the St. Lawrence River and for which he has been charged with larceny by Canadian provincial police.

"This astonishing charge does not stand up under either civic or military law as practiced in most nations," the Embassy said. It added that as a prisoner of war Baron von Werra was "justified in attempting to escape and to use all reasonable means at his command to effect such an escape."

Federal authorities sought to determine whether, under international law, Baron von Werra was entitled to his freedom in the United States, or whether he should be returned to Canada or deported to Germany.

A precedent was found against deportation in the case of a French officer who escaped into Belgium from a German prison camp during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. The Belgian Government gave the prisoner asylum but held that it could not permit him to return to France for further military service.

Officials indicated that the case of Baron von Werra might be decided by immigration authorities on the individual circumstances. It was stated in some quarters that if Baron von Werra were allowed to remain free in the United States, it might prove an incentive for other German prisoners to try to escape from Canadian camps.

Norse Prisoners Shipped to Reich In Labor Draft

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29 (AP) — One hundred Norwegian prisoners sentenced by German war courts for political offenses have been sent to Germany and more are to follow soon, it was reported from Oslo yesterday.

Shipment of a trainload of Norwegian workers to Germany was postponed Jan. 23 because of "technical reasons." The real reason, according to Oslo reports, was that German enlistment of workers failed. Now new methods are to be introduced in an effort to obtain 5,000 Norwegian workers for Germany before April.

A broadcast from the Karl Johans Theater in Oslo Jan. 27 was broken off when demonstrations occurred in the theater. The radio stations remained silent 25 minutes without offering any explanation.

Gen. Otto Ruge, Commander of the Norwegian Army, still is confined to a Norwegian prison camp, it is understood here. A previous report in December said he was imprisoned in a camp near Dresden, Germany.

Entertaining on a Nazi Ration

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (AP) — Even when no air-raid alarms occur, entertaining in Germany today is not easy.

That was true all through the first year of the war when air raids were almost unknown in most sections of the Reich. It is equally true today.

The problem is that of providing hospitality in a country which is on a strict ration basis.

Anybody living under normal conditions can hardly appreciate what it means for a hostess to give a real dinner nowadays.

Sacrifice Necessary

Is she produces a complete meal, it means in all likelihood that her family has short-changed itself for weeks in order, little by little, to save up enough butter, vegetables, sugar, and potatoes, and that it generously shares the lucky windfall of having obtained say a goose or chicken from some friend out in the country.

It was months ago that the average German tasted real tea. That goes for coffee too. The "ersatz" of barley is something quite different from coffee even though it bears the same name.

Fats and Butter

But to get back to the wartime dinner: Of what good is chicken or turkey if you haven't any fats or butter in which to fry them? Thus you must be sure to compliment your hostess for the self-sacrifice of herself and her family in giving up most of their monthly fat rations for one dinner.

Vegetables are another problem. Often your hostess uses her last few tins of canned vegetables, carefully saved over from peace days to entertain guests.

And what about dessert? Despite German alliances and friendship with Italy and Spain, oranges, grapefruit, and apples, if they reach Germany at all, seldom get as far northward as the capital—so count on no fresh fruit for dessert.

Cakes? Well, cream is at a premium. So you need expect no creamy frosting, much less whipped cream. Eggs are so scarce that you must feel deeply flattered and honored if your hosts serve cake that bears evidence of having eggs as an ingredient. It means that the family must go without eggs for the rest of the month.

Loophole in Rations

For Americans—mostly men—who have been forced to remain in Berlin, the problem of obtaining sufficient and balanced foods is difficult. Some have found loopholes through which they can obtain otherwise "forbidden" foods. This is the wives of Americans who may be in Stockholm, Budapest, Bern and Rome, dickering with customs authorities, and interviewing Ministers of State to get them to make exceptions to almost universal laws against sending food into Germany.

Food From Home

And every once in a while a package does come through.

The American man is rather badly treated by the rationing system. It's not that there isn't enough food. The Germans seem to be getting along all right.

The newspapers may announce, for instance, that the little blue ticket marked "20-n" is good for two eggs today. Every last German hausfrau storms down, and demands and freequently gets her family's rights.

But the American man is likely to miss the announcement. So he misses the eggs,

No Pastry Flour

There is no pastry flour. Flour is to be had in adequate quantities, but it's regimented.

There is spaghetti, and occasionally there are noodles

Pork chops are obtainable but one mustn't use all the meat tickets at restaurants if one wants a chop at home. And one has to be registered with a butcher.

Spices Are Rare

Real spices are rare, but the substitutes, save that for pepper, are excellent. Substitute cinnamon smells quite like cinnamon. Substitute chocolate, however, leaves something to be desired. There is enough sugar—if one doesn't insist on making fudge.

Only skim milk may be purchased for adults, but there are dignified, legal means of getting condensed milk from abroad. There is an occasional ration of German condensed milk. Butter is scarce, and there wouldn't be much fat in the diet if it weren't for those industrious wives abroad.

Often it's a question for American residents whether the cleaning woman should be given the scanty piece of soap, or whether the laundry should be sent out. One must supply soap, or soap ration tickets, with the dirty clothes.

For the average German housewife, the problem of maintaining a livelihood while her husband is in the Army is difficult. Generally she is obliged to find work herself, a step which is difficult especially if she has children which must also be cared for.

With the Government's allowance for the wages her husband would earn if he were not in the army, plus her own wage, her income is likely to be about 300 marks ($120) a month.

The Soldier's Wife

As the wife of a soldier, she doesn't have to pay taxes on her wage which may average 75-pfennig-an-hour (30 cents), but some is taken off for German workers' health work. Every fourth Sunday brings a "one dish dinner" so that she can contribute 50 pfennigs to a relief fund.

Her rent may generally be about 23.80 marks ($11.12) a month, and gas and light come to five marks every two months. Food takes up 30 marks ($12) a week, and care of the children 4.30 marks ($1.72).

Frau B may help her mother out with a contribution of about 30 marks a month, now and then sends her husband perhaps a 10-mark note, and pays fire insurance premiums.

German Police Chief On Visit to Norway

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Jan. 29

DNB, official German news agency, said in a dispatch from Oslo yesterday that German Police Chief Heinrich Himmler arrived in the Norwegian capital for a stay of several days. The purpose of his visit was not disclosed.

Chiang Explains Dissolution of Red Army

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 29 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said yesterday his action in dissolving the Communist New Fourth Route Army was solely to preserve military discipline and was not prompted by political considerations.

"I exercised Christian forgiveness until seventy times seven with the recalcitrant new Fourth Army," he said in a report issued to high Government officials on leading domestic issues.

"But it continued to give out false reports vilifying the Central Government and taking arbitrary action until it was apparent if the New Fourth Army was unchecked it would cease to be worthy of the name of the Nation.

"In China today there is absolute unanimity of purpose among all armies and the people in resistance against Japan, hence there is absolutely no ground for disagreement or civil war."

He said the case of the new Fourth Route Army was in no wise a cause for gratification, but was the only possible course in the interests of the Nation since it was an incident of military treachery.

"My action was dictated solely by a desire to strengthen Chinese resistance, hence it was a blow at Japan. Punishment imposed on the new Fourth Army won't bear on the status of other sections of the national forces."

More Aid Seen

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 29 (AP)—Education Minister Chen Li-fu declared yesterday at a dinner in honor of the United States, British, and Soviet Russian Ambassadors that their countries soon would be united with China "against might."

The Soviet Ambassador answered with an expression of hope that 1941 would be China's year of victory. The others voiced confidence in the future.

Six Win Awards In Aviation Field

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Six men received awards yesterday from the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences for their contributions to American aviation.

Glenn L. Martin, President of the Company which bears his name and makes military aircraft, received the Daniel Guggenheim Medal.

To Hugh Latimer Dryden of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, went the Sylvanus Albert Reed Award, for wind tunnel experiments.

To Howard R. Hughes for his high speed, long range flights, the Octave Chanute Award.

To William Bailey Oswald, Douglas Aircraft Company, for airplane design, the Lawrence Sperry Award.

To Louis Hopewell Bauer, editor-in-chief of the Journal of Aviation Medicine, for medical work in flying, the John Heffries Award.

To Henry Garrett Houghton, Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for fog-clearing work, the Robert M. Losey Award.

Greek and German Envoys at Dinner

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Greek Minister, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, was a guest of the German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg at a dinner in the Embassy Jan. 27.

[Although Italy, Germany's Axis ally, is at war against Greece, Berlin has maintained normal diplomatic relations with Athens.]

Other guests of the German Ambassador included the Russian Foreign Trade Commissar, A. I. Mikoyan, Andrew Y. Vishinsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs; the United States Ambassador, Laurence A. Steinhardt, and the Finnish Minister Dr. Juhu Paasikivi.

Boothby Is Advised He Can Join Army

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Robert John Boothby, who resigned as Parliamentary Secretary of the Food Ministry after he had been accused of realizing on Czech assets in Great Britain, was advised by Prime Minister Churchill yesterday to follow the "path of service open in wartime," and it was believed he might join the Army.

The implied suggestion that he enter the Army came after the House of Commons termed Mr. Boothby's conduct "derogatory to the dignity of the House."

Mr. Boothby argued that his action in attempting to get the Czech money out of Prague and into the hands of Czechs in London was "praiseworthy" because he kept such assets out of Germany.

The House unanimously approved a committee report, made last week, which declared Mr. Boothby had a financial interest of $96,000 in realization of the assets.

Franz Gürtner

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (AP)—Reich's Minister of Justice Franz Gürtner, who passed on last night, had been Minister of Justice since 1932. He held office in the von Papen and Schleicher Cabinets and was reappointed by Adolf Hitler in 1933. The Reichsführer bestowed membership in the Nazi Party upon him in 1937.

In 1934, Herr Gürtner inaugurated the People's Court to deal with cases of high treason and espionage. One of his most far-reaching decrees required German Jews to raise and pay a billion-mark fine in reprisal for the assassination of Ernst vom Rath, a member of the German Embassy staff in Paris, by a Jew in November, 1938.

Catholic Episcopacy Bars Rites to Nazis

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, via Berlin (AP)—The Roman Catholic Episcopacy of The Netherlands defied National Socialism in a pastoral letter read in all churches Jan. 26 and reiterated a former refusal to administer extreme unction and bury with Roman Catholic rites "Liberals, Socialists, Communists, and National Socialists."

The letter was signed by the Archbishop and four bishops.

As regards the Nazis, the letter said refusal to anoint and bury applies to "those Catholics of whom it is known that they are supporting the National Socialist (Nazi) movement in large measure."

The letter further emphasizes that since their (the Roman Catholic leaders) first statement (of several weeks ago) it has become even more clearly evident that this (the Nazi) movement not only threatens to hamper the Church in the execution of its tasks, but that it endangers the Christian conception of life of those who participate in it.

"Therefore even membersihp will, generally speaking, not be permitted."

British Industries May Go to Australia

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 29 (AP)—Plans for transfer of some British industries and key workers from Britain to Australia were discussed yesterday between Australian and British Government representatives, it was reported here.

Political observers said plans for the expansion of Australia's secondary industries already had been the subject of speculation in Britain and Canada.

The most important industries discussed in relation to Australia were ship building and aircraft manufacturing.

U. S. Army Transport On British Columbia Rocks

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 28 (AP) —The Coast Guard received a report from the cutter Nemaha near midnight that the 1,200-ton Kvichaka, under charter as a U. S. Army transport, had been abandoned by 23 passengers after running on rocks off the British Columbia coast.

MARKILO MARKERS
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope-Frames for Art Panels. Samples and circulars on request.
MARKILO COMPANY
3033 S. So. Racine Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Savings ARE SAFE in BEVERLY HILLS
HIGHER EARNINGS
TWICE A YEAR DIVIDENDS
Invest by the 10th for Earnings from the 1st
Under conservative management.
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
Of Beverly Hills
9501 Santa Monica Blvd.
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.

New York's Friendliest Hotel
Convenient location: quiet, spacious rooms: friendly, attentive service make the Prince George New York's outstanding hotel value.
1000 Rooms with Bath
Single $2.50 to $4.00
Double $4.00 to $7.00
George H. Newton, Mgr.
Prince George Hotel
14 East 28th St. New York

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere— Any Time—
LIB. 4317
Penn the Florist
124 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

4 FLIGHTS TO CALIFORNIA
Daylight and thru sleeper flights to both San Francisco and Los Angeles over United's Main Line Airway —the *central*, year 'round route. Attractive 1941 fares. Reservations: travel agents, hotels, or
UNITED AIR LINES
18 Providence St., Boston
80 E. 42nd St., New York

Make a Date with a Miracle!

TRY Chrysler's Fluid Driving FOR YOURSELF!

The biggest thrill in motoring is no farther away from you than your telephone! And you can't possibly appreciate what you may be missing until you try Chrysler *Fluid Driving* for yourself.

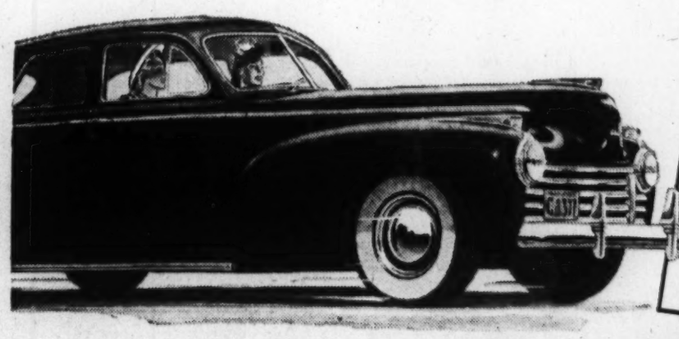
See at first hand what it's like to drive for hours on end without ever shifting gears. Glide up to traffic lights and stop by simply putting on the brake! Stand still in "high" without declutching. Then glide away again by simply releasing the brake and stepping on the gas!

See how Chrysler's Vacamatic transmission shifts gears for you, *if and when* you want them shifted. It gives the power you want when you want it, like the variable-pitch propeller of an airliner, and it saves amazingly on gas. Get the "feel" of Chrysler's Spitfire engines . . . so powerful that you get the fullest advantage of *Fluid Drive* . . . so powerful in fact that you can handle practically every driving situation in high gear!

That kind of power is *fluid* power . . . there is no power so fluid as the power of *Fluid Drive!*

You are cordially invited to drive a Chrysler with *Fluid Drive*. Just call us on the phone and make a date!

TUNE IN MAJOR BOWES, THURS., C. B. S., 9 TO 10 P. M., E. S. T.



FOR SAFETY!
Why Chrysler includes a Safety Clutch with Fluid Drive!
The Safety Clutch is like a lifeboat on a ship. You will use it very seldom, but you're mighty glad to have it when you need it. A very valuable safeguard for parking . . . for maneuvering your car in close quarters or dangerous places!

BE MODERN WITH FLUID DRIVE Buy Chrysler!

U. S. Action in British Blockade Urged

Continued from Page 1

States were to place an embargo on oil-drilling machinery now going to the Soviet. For this machinery is essential if Russia is to fulfill its promise to supply more oil to the Reich as laid down in their recent trade treaty.

Pre-emptive Purchases

2. Britain has been able to do much in this direction and also through its adoption of a policy of "pre-emptive purchase or preclusive buying" which earmarked overhead supplies for countries friendly to Britain before Germany's neighbors or allies could secure them. Today Britain lacks foreign exchange reserves for this purpose, and though it is realized that this is a complicated trade problem, fraught with possible great financial losses were the United States able to do more along this line, it would greatly calm the situation. Especially is this the case of South America where the Japanese appear to be the biggest buyers. Particularly this is the situation of essential war materials such as copper, mercury, lead, nonferrous metals, mica crystals, industrial diamonds, and castor oil seeds for aviation purposes which are said here to be finding their way to Germany in too many cases.

Ship Control Plan

3. The United States might more closely co-operate in the British ship control plan. According to the existing British ship warrant scheme, all friendly ships not trading with the enemy enjoy facilities for bunkering and water supply throughout the British Empire. Three quarters of the world's shipping is now under this scheme, including 200 United States ships, but all United States lines are not yet included.

If in United States harbors such facilities were refused to unfriendly ships then it would particularly help in the case of those plying between, for example, Japan and the United States or South America.

Britain has a blacklist of ships (Japanese, Swedish, and Yugoslav) suspected of aiding the Germans and also a blacklist of about 3,000 firms throughout the world trading with the enemy, but none of them United States firms.

Bases in Zone Needed

4. Britain is severely handicapped in its dealings with enemy ships in having no base in the American neutrality zone from which interception might be effected of ships in the French service but known to be supplying (under compulsion of course) Germany with 70 or more per cent of their cargoes.

This lack of necessary bases has also arisen in the case of the "Lati" South Atlantic air service, covering Rio de Janeiro, Natal in North Brazil, and Dakar, the regular weekly services of which are utilized by Germany for important imports and exports.

In this way Germany imports industrial diamonds, platinum, and metals essential for the armaments industry, while able by the same method to export dyes and other important commodities.

By this route also it is estimated that at least half a ton of mail free from British inspection passes every trip, and this is a channel of sabotage for German interests which can be a serious threat to Pan-American solidarity.

Balances Under Hidden Names

5. A financial problem is also of primary importance, namely that of financial balances in the United States of enemy accounts, some open, but most of them under hidden names.

These are used mainly for propaganda, sabotage, and espionage purposes. Britain, were it able to propose it to the United States, would suggest that all assets of foreign countries now held in the United States should be frozen, and that then only the assets of friendly countries should be releaesd.

This would undoubtedly considerably curb German activity on the American Continent and relieve the United States of much anxiety regarding anti-state activities within its own borders. For example, it has been estimated that German assets (not including those of German - controlled countries which are frozen) in the United States probably amount to $600,000,000.

Undoubtedly many difficulties regarding interpretation of rights exist in connection with the above suggestions, but it is emphasized over here that British and American authorities are working in closest co-operation, and that it is amazing what unanimity has been achieved in a most complex question.

Britain has no desire to tell America what to do, but since the United States has expressly interpreted the present war as a struggle for democracy and freedom and has asked how it can help, short of taking up arms, the above suggestions have been put forward.

U. S.-Australian Ship Decisions Seen

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 29

Observers said yesterday that important decisions in shipping matters may follow the arrival here of Ernest E. Johnson, representative of the U. S. Maritime Commission in the Far East.

The visit here is regarded as significant in view of the suggestion that American ships take over British trade routes in the Pacific for the duration of the war.

Although American shipping interests in Sydney have known that Mr. Johnson was coming here, they have received no indication of the matters in which the Commission representative is particularly interested.

U. S. and Blockade

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The United States could increase by 40 per cent the efficiency of Britain's blockade by helping to control key raw materials at the source, a British economic expert declared yesterday.

In this connection, the Minister of Economic Warfare, Mr. Hugh Dalton, told the House of Commons that Russia was buying oil, cotton, copper, machinery, and wheat from the United States to replace huge consignments being sent from Russia to Germany.

[Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, said in Washington that he expected to take up with the State Department in the immediate future the question of exports to Russia, which Britain believes are replacing the Soviet shipments to Germany.]

One of the most important leaks at present, the economic expert said, are French ships carrying United States and South American produce from Martinique to Marseilles and Toulon, in France. "Germany is taking between 70 and 80 per cent of these cargoes," he added.

Study Labor Draft

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—British Labor and Capital have joined the Government in studying means for drafting women into vital war industries—the newest answer to growing public demands for utilization of all Britain's industrial resources to produce weapons.

Actual methods for bringing women into the factories to speed arms output were the specific problems before a war production conference of representatives of the Government, the British Employers' Association and the Trades Union Congress.

From their deliberations, the British said, may come definite steps toward carrying out the plan to draft both women and men for essential factory work, first announced Jan. 22 by the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

Intensification of Britain's production program accompanied British proposals for tightening the sea blockade against Germany and Italy through United States co-operation.

All N. Y. Gets Food Stamps on March 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The Department of Welfare will inaugurate the Federal Food Stamp Plan in the five boroughs of New York on March 1, according to William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare. The plan is at present operating only in the Borough of Brooklyn, with stamps available only to about 20,000 Home Relief recipients.

The new program will cover the city and will include, besides home relief cases, Board of Welfare relief recipients, veterans, Work Projects Administration employees and their families and such families as are receiving surplus commodities through private agencies. Approximately 225,000 families, numbering 775,000 persons, will be eligible in this ten-fold expansion of the program.

'Peace Now' Urged By Church Group

NEW YORK (AP)—The names of more than 500 churchmen throughout the country were attached to a statement released Jan. 28 which called for "peace without victory now" and charging that "the Roosevelt Administration is attempting to commit us to an all-inclusive military program leading to the ever-increasing involvement in the present war."

The statement was printed and distributed by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which described itself as "a Christian pacifist organization," and the names were obtained from the Covenant of Peace Group, an organization of ministers which came together in 1934.

Ample Food Supply Assured All in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The housewife need not fear she will be bidding against the army for food supplies, the Agriculture Department announces.

Describing food supplies as ample, the Department said expansion of the armed forces was expected to increase consumption of all food less than one-half of one per cent this year.

Now's the time to order The New York Sun's 1941 RED BOOK OF STOCK & BOND QUOTATIONS

This useful booklet contains—

1. Capitalization and reorganization changes and stock dividends of 10% or more for each company thus affected since 1920. This is the only readily accessible compilation of this information.

2. Stock Exchange share prices for the years 1929-1940, inclusive, with the high and low price range and dividend rates. Also closing quotations and net changes for 1940.

3. Stock Exchange bond prices for the years 1920-1940, inclusive, with closing quotations and net changes for 1940.

10 CENTS PER COPY

.....USE COUPON TO ORDER.....

THE NEW YORK SUN, Dept. RB.
280 Broadway, New York

Please send me _____ copies of The Sun's 1941 Edition of the Red Book of Stock and Bond Quotations. I enclose $_____ (10 cents per copy) to cover cost. Send booklets to this address:

NAME_____

STREET & NO._____

CITY_____ STATE _____

C.S.M.

News About Antiques

Courtesy Minneapolis Institute of Art

Strong contrast to the types of American and English tankards made about 1700 are noticed in the above Norwegian example, lately acquired by Minneapolis Institute of Art. Straight sides, flat top, massive handle, elaborate feet and thumbpiece in shape of pomegranates and acanthus leaves, are its details. These are found in similar use among all Scandinavian countries in this period. The picture at left shows a tankard made in 1702 by Samuel Winslow of Boston, which is typical of contemporary English and American practice referred to. Here the sides are tapered; base and top edge are delicately molded, as is domed cover with small finial. It has no feet. Base diameter of the two is about the same.

A Study in Silver

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Decorative Arts Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

During the past ten years the Minneapolis Institute of Art here has acquired by gift and purchase a distinguished collection of American silver, as well as a group of English pieces that form a sound basis for a future English collection of equal importance.

To these various and representative examples of the silversmith's craft has recently been added a Norwegian silver tankard dating about 1700. While the rarity of fine Norwegian silver makes it unlikely that the Institute will ever own many pieces of this origin, it is important in a community predominantly Scandinavian, that old Norwegian silver be represented.

The example the Institute has lately purchased is characteristic of Norwegian craftsmanship. It has a cylindrical body mounted on three pomegranate feet attached to the body by large acanthus leaves. A fourth pomegranate forms the thumb-piece, and the heavy handle, sweeping in a bold curve from rim to base, is embossed with birds and flowers.

The flat lid is engraved with a pattern of scrolled leaves and inset with a silver medal struck to commemorate the offering of the English crown to King William III in 1689. The obverse, bearing a portrait of the king, appears on the top of the lid.

The custom of incorporating a medal or a coin in tankard tops attained a certain universal popularity in the late 1600's and early 1700's. The presence of an English medal may cause surprise until one recalls the fact that both Scotch and English families emigrated to the west coast of Norway in the 1600's, and that there were undoubtedly British craftsmen working in the same towns with Norwegian silversmiths.

Business and Labor Unite Against Anti-Strike Laws

Continued from Page 1

union recognition, higher wages and improved working conditions.

All in all it is evident that labor is exerting an increasingly larger initiative and influence in the defense program and while the Chamber of Commerce statement in opposing anti-strike legislation does not touch this point, it is apparent that industry is concerned lest labor by losing the right to strike shall claim and gain the right to share in exclusively management decisions.

The latest illustration of labor initiative in the field of defense is the program outlined today by Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., for the organization of the entire iron, steel and tin production industry into one great production unit "to assure adequate supplies for civilian and military needs."

Mr. Murray's steel plan follows the C. I. O.'s far-reaching proposals for the integration of the idle plant capacity of the entire automotive industry into a single mass-production unit capable, it was contended, of making 500 airplanes a day.

His plan was submitted to President Roosevelt, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, members of the Cabinet and William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management.

How Murray Plan Works

Designed to "achieve total steel output," Mr. Murray's program "is necessary for the success of the defense program," he said. "Steel production is falling considerably below the tonnage that can be produced by the proper co-ordination of existing melting and finishing facilities."

It calls for the immediate formation by the President of an Industry Council consisting of an equal number of representatives from management and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, with a government representative as chairman.

"The disorganized state of the industry, growing out of the inefficient, individual order, and cross purpose state of affairs existing among separate companies, prevents the full use of the existing steel facilities as well as the execution of an effective expansion program," Mr. Murray declared.

"Unless the industry is organized into a single production unit, serious shortages of steel will follow."

Survey Shows Slump

The survey made by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee concludes that the steel industry of the United States is falling 5,920,195 net tons below attainable production, at a time when it is reported operating at 99 per cent of ingot capacity.

At the same time, total employment of steel workers and salaried employees, is placed at 26,106 below the peak of 603,106 in August, 1937.

"Large steel firms are overloading with orders, backlogs of orders are running from two to four months, while smaller steel firms are operating their open hearth departments as little as 45 per cent of capacity," Mr. Murray declared.

The C. I. O. plan to achieve total steel output would make possible, its advocates affirm, the production of adequate supplies of steel for domestic and defense needs (1) "through the most efficient co-ordination and use of present steel producing facilities"; and (2) "through a well-reasoned, responsible program to expand steel melting and finishing capacities where necessary."

Prison Confronts Eight Union Men

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Eight members of a union charged with conspiracy to dynamite TVA lines serving a strike-bound plant were convicted today in Federal court.

The eight, members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, are subject to a maximum of two years imprisonment and fines of $10,000. Counsel moved for a new trial. Five others were acquitted by the jury. Eight previously had been freed by directed verdicts.

Six of the eight convicted signed statements for FBI agents which the Government described as "confessions" and five of this six entered pleas of guilty.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. QUEEN MARY

FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.

Old English Furniture Works of Art

LONDON 26 King St., St. James

NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-Sixth St.

U. S. Experts Sure British Can Repel Nazis

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Great Britain, drawing upon superb civilian morale, a magnificent air force and American aid contained in the lend-lease bill, will win the war, according to Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

At the same time, confidential and highly authoritative reports from Europe have convinced officials here that Germany is preparing to attack Britain with unparalleled force and ferocity. This attack, believed due in April or May, will have as its preliminary stage an all-out aerial offensive far greater than any launched so far in the war.

Germany is judged to have some 36,000 front-line bombers and pursuit planes ready for this attack, with enough reserve combat ships and training planes to bring this total German Air Force to considerably above the 36,000 mark. This formidable reservoir of planes has been established by the very high rate of productivity now attained by German factories, it is disclosed here.

4 to 1 Superiority

According to a most careful analysis made by defense experts in Washington, Germany now has a 4-to-1 aerial superiority over Great Britain. This does not mean, it is explained, that Germany has four times as many warplanes as Britain; it merely means that Germany's undoubted numerical superiority, combined with the tactical superiority given by bases along the Channel Coast and the restricted size of its target, permits the Luftwaffe to operate with a 4-to-1 advantage over the Royal Air Force.

Against this German advantage, observers here place "the incredibly stubborn spirit of the British people, the wonderful RAF and the fact that in this war more than in perhaps any other the question of morale is of supreme importance." Attributing the fall of France and the rout of the Italians primarily to bad morale rather than to poor military preparation, these sources contend that British morale is on the highest possible plane.

"There is no 'fifth column' in Britain to menace its armed forces from the rear," one official pointed out.

Poison Gas Attack?

The Anglo-German analysis asserts that Germany cannot successfully invade the British Isles until it has attained command of the air and has rendered the steadily strengthened RAF impotent.

"The 20 miles of water still provide an excellent defense for Britain and a crossing of the Channel and the establishment of bridgeheads in Britain would be terribly difficult, indeed, impossible, without this command of the air," it is said.

These same sources expressed a belief that the Germans may be holding back a powerful poison gas attack as one of the major elements in this supposedly impending offensive.

U. S. Aid Held Vital

Concern is also expressed here over British sea losses and over the fact that the Germans are believed to be constructing great numbers of torpedo-launching planes, which were described by one authority as the "greatest menace to surface shipping now existing." Furthermore, Germany is reputed to be going into mass production of a new and considerably improved type of pursuit plane.

Although General Marshall, along with other top defense officials has given these reports long and detailed study, he did not hesitate to predict an ultimate British victory under conditions as they stand today. He thought it improbable, however, that Britain could win without the American assistance provided for in the lend-lease measure.

General Marshall emphasized the fact that he did not think that American manpower was essential to British victory.

Turing to America's own defenses General Marshall said the American Air Force today was sufficient to defend the country while the situation in Europe remained as it is but that it would not be sufficient if Great Britain were to be defeated by Germany in the near future.

The Chief of Staff revealed that this country was just getting around to building up its own defenses in bombers and pursuit planes, having given Britain certain delivery priorities in order to get better equipment. He said that eight or nine of the standard P-40 pursuit planes were now being delivered daily to the Army and that delivery on an improved type of pursuit plane would begin early next month. Deliveries on light and medium bombers, badly needed by this country, are also rising.

General Marshall declared there are now some 675,000 soldiers and officers on duty today and that this figure, increased by additional draftees, will rise to 950,000 by the end of February. He predicted that more than a million men would be under arms and receiving training by sometime in March.

Stimson Says Aid Bill Buys U. S. Time to Arm

Continued from Page 1

views that a great nation could take. It is in our own interest not to try to drive a hard bargain for cash."

After citing possible dangers to the United States if the Axis Powers prevailed, Secretary Stimson declared that they are "vulnerable in many respects."

"Germany," he said, "has a great and strong army, but it is spread out very thin, and already in Italy and Rumania and in Norway we begin to hear creaks of strain under which the German power is laboring.

"Japan has a large and strong army, but that is spread out even thinner than the Army of Germany, and for a long time the economic situation of Japan has been strained. Italy is already in serious straits. On the other hand, England's morale remains unimpaired."

Denies Dictator Trend

At the end of a prepared statement that preceded the morning's questioning Secretary Stimson argued that the bill is not "dictatorial," but that it delegates to the President powers that are vital in a crisis, and over matters of detail which Congress could not handle individually. The test of democracy, he said, "is its ability to act—and to act successfully in meeting the issues upon which the very life of a Democracy depends."

Secretary Stimson told questioners that he spoke "with some detachment" regarding the President's proposed powers. "As you know," he told Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, "I am not a member of the President's Party."

Senator Connally complimented him on his non-partisan attitude and commented that most congressmen feel the present issues transcend Party lines.

No Convoy Clause in Bill

Ardent isolationist Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California refrained from questioning Secretary Stimson. Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, however, asked him if the present bill permitted merchant vessels to be convoyed. He read from the radio speech delivered last summer at New Haven by Secretary Stimson advocating that goods for Britain be convoyed by naval vessels if necessary.

Secretary Stimson said he felt the President already "has very full control over the movements of the fleet" and implied that he already has the power to send convoys if he wants to. The present bill does not affect the situation, he said.

"The bill would practically make our harbors ports of operation for belligerent vessels, would it not?" demanded Senator La Follette, referring to the clause permitting vessels of belligerents to repair or outfit in American ports. Secretary Stimson again said it would depend on Presidential discretion. Senator La Follette stressed the wide Presidential power given to transfer naval vessels, military secrets and defense articles.

Stimson for Convoys

"Do you see any objection to including a provision prohibiting convoys?" demanded Senator La Follette.

"I think it would not be germane," he said. "No one can tell what will happen in this war—getting closer and closer to our shores; it was to meet just such problems that the President was made Commander-in-Chief under the Constitution. I think I would have serious objection to such an amendment. For the Congress to introduce a provision which now, even by implication, might tend to fetter a power that has existed for over 150 years would be a very unfortunate thing."

"You would have no doubt that if we did convoy we would be in the war?" Senator La Follette asked.

Secretary Stimson said he could make no such assumption. Senator La Follette retorted that he had to make "assumptions" in view of the powers conveyed in the bill.

Secretary Stimson said he would have "no objection" to amendments on the bill authorizing a reasonable terminal date, and requiring periodic reports to Congress.

Tags for Soldiers

Secretary Stimson said that purely as a precautionary measure the army has contracted for the purchase of 4,500,000 identification tags to be used by soldiers. He explained to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, that each soldier normally gets two tags. An ultimate force of about 2,000,000 men is anticipated, he said.

Senator Vandenberg asked if it would not be better to specify under the bill the exact countries to which the President could extend assistance. Secretary Stimson strongly dissented, declaring that the war was "so dramatically critical" that it would be better to give the President discretionary authority without tying his hands. Obviously referring to the victory of the Free French forces over the Italian in their raids in Africa, he said:

"Suppose you had not included a certain portion of South Africa mentioned in the morning papers, then aid could not be given there, yet that might be vital."

Secretary Stimson said he had never believed in a "defensive defense," by which he meant sitting back while the other country attacked. Senator Vandenberg asked if there was any difference of opinion among the staff officers regarding the proposed transfer of military supplies to other belligerents. Secretary Stimson replied that he knew of none and added that many staff officers felt that the present certificate from the Chief of Staff before materials can be sent abroad is "very inconvenient."

Hoover Urges Amendments

Former President Hoover, who met a group of opponents of the lease-lend bill last night as guest of William R. Castle, his former Undersecretary of State, conferred with Senator Charles L. McNary, Minority Leader, today concerning amendments to the measure. With passage of the bill generally expected, the real battle turns more and more on amendments. Mr. Hoover is understood to take the position that opponents should not waste time on substitute bills, but should concentrate on amendments. There are three sets of these, those agreed to by Democrats and Republicans alike, those proposed by the Democrats, and those proposed by Republicans. As to the first category it is expected that at least three will be incorporated shortly in the measure:

1. Placing some sort of a time limit on the President's powers: Democrats would prefer a general limit covering "the emergency," and Republicans seek a one-year limit. A possible compromise would be two years.

2. Requiring the President to report all operations under the law to Congress.

3. Forbidding use of warships to convoy merchant vessels, at least without consent of Congress.

Democratic leaders for the most part would be satisfied with the foregoing amendments, if accompanied also by certain technical changes in phraseology. However, a second group of Democrats also propose a requirement that the President should consult with the Army and Navy Staff chiefs before exercising powers granted under the measure.

The Republican Amendments

In the third category are the Republican amendments, soon to be offered to Congress by the minority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. In general, they include all the amendments cited above, or one with the similar purpose couched in stronger language, besides others restricting presidential authority. These include:

1. A flat declaration that the President may not give away naval units without congressional approval.

2. A ceiling on financial aid under the bill, possibly set at $2,000,000,000.

3. Elimination of the provision permitting belligerent warships to be repaired or outfitted in American shipyards.

4. Requirements that the British give security for munitions transferred to them until their fiscal resources are exhausted.

5. Revision of the section which in effect repeals any existing statute with which the new bill may conflict.

In addition to the above, Republicans propose many ramifications of these amendments, all designed to curb presidential power and limit the proposed delegation of congressional authority. It now seems that the legislative fight will be a series of skirmishes over these amendments rather than a pitched battle on the bill itself.

Guardists Accused Of Telling Ruman Bands to Pillage

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Passed by Military Censor, Jan. 29 (AP)—The charge that pillaging was ordered by the Iron Guard during the recent Rumanian revolt was made at the trial of an agricultural expert said to have led one of the bands of marauders. High-ranking Iron Guard officials, he said, told the marauders when and where to carry out acts of terrorism.

Among the first prisoners sentenced by court martial for participating in the revolt were 17 students at the Army School for Aviation Officers. They were given terms ranging up to 10 years' hard labor, or solitary confinement. No capital sentence has been announced publicly.

First official figures on casualties in last week's revolt, given out by the Ministry of Interior, said the Bucharest fatalities alone included 370 men and women. It said 444 wounded were carried to Bucharest hospitals.

The known fatalities in the provinces as listed in the official announcement were 14 Army men. Thirty-two civilians were listed as injured.

Dr. Phelps Named Head Of N. Y. U. Hall of Fame

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. William Lyon Phelps, author, lecturer, and for nearly 50 years a member of the Yale University faculty, has been appointed director of the Hall of Fame on the New York University campus.

Retail Clubs • Hotels Restaurants

AIELLO BROTHERS AB

"One of the Largest Supply Houses"

FINE FOODS

Meats - Poultry

Fancy Fruits - Vegetables

"Where Quality Comes First"

Phone Mont. 2-6464

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

QUIET MAY

OIL HEATING SYSTEM

FOR INSTALLATION SERVICE FUEL OIL

Phone MO 3-0202

QUIET MAY BLONDEL CORPORATION

85 Walnut Street

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Christian Science Monitor
January 29, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday
Page Seven

Primitive Art Colors 1941 Styles

Fashion, in America, Is Not For the Privileged Few. It's for Everybody!

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

American fashion is carrying its head high, on its own confident young shoulders. Let Berlin drag the great French silk looms of Lyons off to Germany, thinking that where there's silk, there's fashion. Such governmental protection, promulgating laws which separate class from class, is no part of the American fashion scene.

Here in America the art of fashion, worth billions of dollars every year, flourishes for all alike. The average woman is its most profitable customer. No longer does fashion seek to serve a single "set." Gone are the days when royalty, by wearing something new, established the mode for a waiting world. We stopped dividing ourselves into classes in America when we wrote the Constitution. And we've been buttressing the idea ever since. It is in this tempo that American fashion today faces its dauntless democratic future.

Exciting Themes

But let's get down to what we're really going to see in the way of new fashions this American spring of 1941. Latin America, the North American Indian, and China are to be the exciting themes. They fluttered in on the wings of millinery last fall. Now they are finding their feet. And wherever you turn you will be aware of one or the other of them guiding the genius of top fashion designs.

The significant thing about these adaptations is that they are being handled adeptly and with distinction, so that they are not likely to be overdone. We Americans need to watch this tendency. Our impetuous appreciation of something we admire has been known to carry it to a popular climax but a sudden exit. This need not happen, however, to our evolving American designs. Let us value them enough to protect them from commercial vandalism and stupid exploitation.

American Indian Adaptations

Take, for instance, some of the recent adaptations of American Indian design to contemporary fashions in clothes. You find them thoughtfully, tastefully executed. You could search long for something more pleasantly restrained than the use of bright ribbons made by the Kickapoo Indians of Oklahoma on a jade green chiffon evening gown. These ribbons have a simple design of one color appliqued upon another with the daintiest single-thread feather-stitch. A white suede full-length evening coat, gracefully flared, is set off regally by elbow-deep cuffs of "pink-coat" red gorgeously beaded by the nimble fingers of members of the Crow tribe.

An after-ski jacket will cheer you up immensely, no matter how many "headers" you've taken, if you select one of the new ones made basically by the Florida Seminoles though cut by a master designer and warmly quilted. These jackets combine all those gorgeous untamed Indian colors which never seem to clash. And such Indian adaptations indicate a few of the tremendous, untouched possibilities.

What about the Pan-American angle? It's everywhere—that gay little "touch of Spanish." In music, in talks over the air, on your hat. South and Latin America—with their historic Spanish finesse, their ancient Inca and Mayan designs, their colorful native life—find us eager appreciators of their absorbing past as well as of their very cosmopolitan present. We are introducing these into our fashion patterns with characteristic enthusiasm.

Color Affiliates

Eight of our American style creators, co-operating as the "Color Affiliates," and having color harmony as their aim, are sponsoring "Fiesta" colors for spring. For five successive seasons now these firms have selected certain co-ordinated colors (decided upon far in advance) in making their various contributions to the fashion portrait. Many American women rely on these "sponsored" colors for guidance in the selection of their wardrobes. Seven new shades appear under their aegis this spring. They fall into three groups, planned to complement each other—the restrained aristocratic neutrals, the dynamic sharp tones, and the pastels.

The names of these colors girdle the great lands to the south of us, being as Latin and South American as the twang of Spanish guitars. Brazilian Beige pairs off nicely with Trinidad Tan. For example—a chic suit of sultry Trinidad Tan in Strook's soft Ariela-wool is topped by an exciting full-length cape of rabbit's hair in Brazilian Beige. A Mallinson silk dress in Roshanara crepe proves how perfectly stunning Bogota Blue can be when worn with Kislav gloves in Lima Lemon—an accent color.

In some costumes as many as three Color Affiliate shades are worn simultaneously and effectively. For example, an Argentine Navy suit (a blackhaired-blue) and a Koret bag in the same shade go to town with a Chili Sauce jacket of spicy golden red. The ensemble is set off with a scarf and a Howard Hodge Hat of piquant Lima Lemon. But none of the colors in the entire group is as accommodating a blender as Peruvian Pink—a pastel as soft as time-tempered adobe.

Beautifully Matched

Delman Shoes, and those made by Palter de Liso, and Kislav gloves indicate how beautifully leathers are worked today, and how colors in calf, suede and gabardine can all be matched—an achievement that would have been almost impossible of accomplishment before the advent of Color Affiliates.

"Pink Lady," after many years of quiescence, is revived this season, producing a soft cyclamen shade with magenta undertones. And with this color is used an array of "bachelor" or cornflower blues—a touch from the garden to remind us of fresh loveliness.

So up with American fashions and styles! You'll love them. You'll want them. You'll wear them. In this bright new American spring.

1

2

3

4

5

6

Hans Van Nes; Gábor Eder; Larry Gordon

1—From head to foot you'll be wearing green this spring. This Chinese green felt hat with the flattering shirred brim was shown at the recent Millinery Stabilization Show in New York. Note the gold combs used for decoration at the back. From Fanny & Hilda.

2—Classically simple but new looking is this spectator all-day dress designed by Louise Barnes Gallagher. The brown and white stripes are wavy; the white stripes shade into gray and back into white, increasing the flowing effect of the lines, and giving an illusion of great slimness. The skirt is pleated all around below the hip-length bodice line. The rolled-back triangular "frame" hat of white felt is designed by Jeanne Tete. Both from Bonwit Teller.

3—Lace-like straw is the feature of this 1941 hat by G. Howard Hodge. A sweater effect adds a new touch to the dress.

4—Nettie Rosenstein designed this two-piece suit of Florida green sheer wool with tortoise-shell buttons, worn under a lynx jacket. Bonwit Teller suggests it as the perfect choice to wear when you fly South. Blonde crocodile bag and shoes are a wise accessory choice.

5—Straight from the Chinese comes this champagne and lintel green straw with its tassel of braided scarlet silk. Its mushroom silhouette has a thick-edged underbrim. By Harryson.

6—Covert cloth and capes—both are important in the spring panorama. Vera Maxwell combines the two in this smartly tailored suit which features the new green sponsored by Fashion Futures. From Lord & Taylor.

Shoes Step Out in Radiant Colors, Smart Designs

By Theresa Wallach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Proudly stepping along in the vanguard of spring fashions are shoes, introducing to the new season a legion of colorful, smart, and wearable styles. The keynote to feminine footwear styling, as set at Chicago's recent National Shoe Fair, is slightly paradoxical: more dressy details for tailored shoes and stronger tailored trends for dress-up types. Your preference for pumps, as evidenced during the year past, has been heeded by designers, and once more this type will be winning the popularity poll. Again in the news are pumps with low-cut and rounded insteps, and an amazing assortment of bow-like trims.

Many of the shoe styles stem from America's own exciting pioneer period, and highlight Western designs and themes from Indian footwear. Others are born from today's stirring times, and portray a strong liking for patriotic motifs and colors, including many clever derivations of sailor designs.

Shoe authorities declare that modified heels for the first time in years will stand on a 50-50 footing with heels of the "spike" class. Best of all, there is novelty but not nonsense in the styling of the new heels. Many are slightly squared, as are numerous toe designs, thus lending a swank tailored effect. Others are slightly scooped out in front, or have an exaggerated slant at the back in imitation of Western boot heels. Chiefly, however, they stand out for their so-frequent adoption of a covering or color in contrast to the shoe itself.

Open toes and backs no longer are a burning issue. They're here, and to the majority of women, welcome. For now their modest cutouts fit gracefully into the shoe's pattern, enhancing its interest and serving as focal points for decoration. Platform soles continue in vogue as a proper part of the casual picture, but wedgees largely have been relegated to the play-shoe field.

More generously than in years have shoes embraced color as a primary feature. In company with other accessories, they are keeping step with radiant red, white, and blue, usually combining two of the flag colors to double their smartness. Red shoes already have an accredited place in the mode, with promise of wider popularity to come, while blues as usual plan to dominate the Easter parade. The advent of Western themes has given greater emphasis to calf and to unlined sueded leathers, and has sponsored a whole new series of colors. Tans, saddle beige, and chocolate line up as leaders in the brown family's rise to style eminence. And later, when white comes to town, it will take on new individuality with colors ranging from honey beige to brilliant red.

To Do Your Bit for Britain Wear a 'Spitfire' Dress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's not possible to discuss the fascinating subject of spring fabrics without saying a word about how we are going to be able to emblazon our belief in Britain on our backs, so to speak, we American women. James Imbrie, Jr., Secretary of the British American Ambulance Corps, is heading a newly organized BAAC Textile Division to sponsor a set of some 40 new British designs in four different fabrics—a rayon sheer, a rough spun rayon, a doeskin jersey, and a crepe. Think of the fun of saying to yourself, "Shall I wear my 'Crowns of England' this morning, or do I feel more like taking a wear out of my 'Spitfire' dress today?" Then, of course, you may think to yourself, "Would I have been happier if I had bought a piece of 'Propellers for Peace,' or 'There'll Always Be an England'?"

The names of these rayons and the timeliness of their designs alone might recommend them to us. But when you think that 10 per cent of all gross sales are to be turned over to the BAAC for the purchase of amphibian airplane ambulances—for picking up those pilots who fall into the sea—it gives added zest to a new spring dress. Remember Churchill's telling words about Britain's airmen? "Never have so many owed so much to so few."

All stores throughout the country will present these textiles simultaneously and before long now. So be on the lookout for them. Before they appear, however, you may be hearing about them from the "Thumbs Up Cavalcade" which intends to tour the United States with an aid-to-Britain campaign.

Chinese Motifs Invade Spring Millinery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every woman knows "it's the hat that does it!" You can't do much about your bone structure, but you can change your hat. So we do. As often as possible. And the first hats out of the milliner's boxes this spring indicate a leaning toward Chinese motifs, nicely balanced by very charming "turn of the century" bonnets with large or small bows tied demurely beneath our chins. Keep your eyes on chins! We'd almost forgotten we had them until this new lady-like millinery burst upon us. Keyed to the gracious days of the pompadour and the softened suit silhouette, this new "gay ninety" millinery possesses a strong appeal. The Chinese influence crops up frequently in mushroom coolie hats and in saucy little berets with tassels adapted from the hat worn by Chinese princes.

"Skimmers" are in the ring for wearing with dressy suits. What are skimmers? Those fragile little plateaus set off with tiny flower ornaments and lace, or with trimming on their under facings. Sailors are first favorites, too. Straight and low over your forehead, or tempting every giddy breeze, behind a pompadour. In this case—hatpins come to the fore. Hatpins are important this season. Sometimes they are part of a hat's trimming. And you will see them in straw, felt, metal and plastics.

Lily Daché shows many half hats—just enough engaging hat to woo the young thing who didn't believe in hats back into the wearing of them again. One silhouettes the head, and is a half moon of red geraniums tied beneath the chin with red velvet ribbons. A striking bonnet model in navy with a large brim shows a shirring of beige maline on the under side of the brim, tying in a fluffy bow—where? Beneath the chin! Maline is a pleasant revival, both in veils and trimmings.

Helen Leibert says, "Hats are to be worn." And when one sees some of the silhouette hats in her collection, inspired by the famed cut-out silhouettes of Mochi, and now introduced into millinery design for the first time, one will readily understand what she means. These hats are irresistible. She shows a woodmint green felt coronet with stylized flower cut-out and matching green veil. Another beauty has a navy blue crown with a huge navy felt side-sweeping brim featuring a silhouette in rococo design. Bird designs cut into the brims simply give her hats wings.

Necklace hats, too, nestle beneath the chin. A tulle necklace turban in bronze, orange and yellow—with under-the-chin necklace of three layers of tulle—combines softness and severity cleverly. Another of this type is in blue felt with wide off-the-face brim and stiffened blue net frill. You zip this hat up under the chin and can wear long matching suede gloves equipped with zippers for ease in donning.

Fabric Makers Work With Designers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fabrics are fundamental. It was the continuous interchange of ideas and the close association of the fabric makers of France with designers of the Haute Couture that brought about such felicitous results in the manufacture of French fabrics. America is now profiting by this same procedure. Our manufacturers of woolens and cottons, of rayon and celanese fabrics, who used to wait impatiently for the opportunity of conferring with our designers, now find themselves in demand—so happily have times changed in this regard. Pola Stout, noted fabric designer, who is working with Botany Worsted Mills, believes that the mass-production genius of America can and should arrange to furnish all the charm and variety of the small crafts units of the Old World. Her "Botany Perennials" proceed to carry out this theory. They consist of basic cloths which, by variations in weight and color, can be adapted to any season or climate, affording many hundreds of combinations.

Achieving Notable Success

All along the line our fabric makers are achieving notable success in working with designers and in giving them what best suits their requirements.

The spring fashion picture seems to feature more woolens than have appeared in many past seasons—and this in spite of the fact that great quantities of wools are also needed to clothe the army. Coverts are good spring news. They have that happy faculty of looking very trim with spring neckwear; and, with gabardines, they will carry on through spring into summer.

Trend in Textures

You may notice, too, a trend in textures for spring woolens. One is toward the casual, soft-handling, raised-surface fabric, used largely for the sports type of coats and suits. The compact, hard-surfaced, tightly woven worsted lends itself gracefully to the more dressy clothes. At a recent showing of Forstman woolens a new diagonal was presented in 40 colors. Oatmeal tweeds are very popular, too, and plaids range from bold tartans of the typical Glenurquhart types through pastels, checks, and overplaids. Dusty pastels predominate in the spring wool collections.

Capes Are Important

You can expect spring costume suits in sheer wool, either with long-torso jackets or long coats, in brown, navy and beige, and many capes. Capes are important in the spring panorama. You will see many. Fitted reefer-type coats never leave us—quite—and this year we shall have boleros above soft worsted dresses as well.

Jersey is a popular fabric for the slim silhouette in natural, pastel, navy, and black—and there are angora jerseys, too, in pastels, supple and so drapable. Celanese rayon jerseys come in handsome screen-printed patterns for resort and summer wear.

MONARCH VEGETABLES
"Grown where NATURE does her BEST"
Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked. Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetable grows. Sold only by independent grocers.
• Northern Michigan for Beets, Beans and Carrots, Minnesota for Corn and Peas, Indiana for Tomatoes.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 88 years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers

BOTANY LANOLIN Triple-Action CREAM
Nature's Aid to Loveliness
• Just as the flowers in an old-fashioned garden represent nature's way of beautifying the world, so do the natural oils of Botany Lanolin Triple-Action Cream aid in keeping complexions soft, smooth, lovely.
• This one cream does the whole job usually delegated to several cosmetic preparations . . . cleansing thoroughly . . . lubricating the skin to a rose-petal smoothness . . . and providing a protective powder base that gives complexions dewy-fresh daintiness.
BOTANY LANOLIN PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
• Botany Lanolin Triple-Action Cream, cleanses, softens and protects the skin—$1.00, $1.75.
• Botany Lanolin Formula 70, a rich emollient for giving desired richness and moisture to skin—$1.25, $2.00.
• Botany Lanolin Superfatted Soap for all types of skin—3 cakes 50c.
Send 10c (for handling costs) for Sample Kit of Botany Lanolin Beauty Aids.
BOTANY DISTRIBUTORS, PASSAIC, N. J., DEPT. J 10

TRANSFORMATIONS
Individually designed to solve your particular hair problem. Easy to adjust—undetectable.
Call for consultation—no obligation to purchase. Write for booklet "C."
On presentation of this "AD" we will redress your old Transformation FREE OF CHARGE.
Est. 1906
B. CLÉMENT 666 Fifth Ave., at 53rd St. (Suite 614) New York City

The Home Forum

There Must Be No Mistake

SHE WAS THE youngest of the twelve people staying there; and instantly one recognized in her manner, in her address, a "difference": a something for which, palpable though it was, there seemed to be no specific term.

All of the others—the lawyers and doctors and teachers, from Vienna, from Munich, from Prague—had said, in the course of the introductions: "We are so very grateful to be here!" and all had said: "It is so good of you to come. Thank you, thank you!" bowing, smiling, making of each little meticulously fashioned word a salver for their appreciation. But she, the girl, had simply said: "How do you do," just as one would at any tea party: just as if "they" weren't standing there in the position of recipients, and "we" —their half-a-dozen guests—in the role of benefactors: just as if this were indeed a home and not a house donated by someone, for the use of Europeans recently arrived and with nowhere to go, to the local Refugee Committee.

The room, with its hodge-podge of contributed furnishings, was crowded; so we, the two youngest, edged our way back to a window-sill and sat there together. And it was then that I noticed, for the first time, that under her jacket she was wearing an old sweater that had once been mine.

* * *

It was one of those odd, suspended moments; for she, too, quick as a flash, without any words being passed between us, seemed suddenly "aware." We both looked away; we both sat silent—she with hands thrust deep into pockets, with shoulders high.

We were, possibly, of the same age: we had come through worlds—how incalculably different?

"Perhaps," she said, "some day I shall be able to give something to you. That would be nice, wouldn't it?"

"Yes," I said, "that would be very nice. I should value it."

After a while, to find her again, I remarked upon the surprising fluency of her English; and she explained briefly that she wasn't, like these others, newly arrived, but had been in the country for some time. "My husband and I haven't, really, any right to this—to be in this house, I mean—with so many people in need of it." And she added, formally: "We are grateful, of course. The Committee has been very generous."

* * *

We sat there looking about the room: at the woman on the sofa with the dazed, tragic, Old-Testament face—to whom they were all so particularly attentive, bending to speak to her in her own language, urging her, as one might a stricken child, to finish a little fluted cake; at the elderly professor with the gentle, slightly ornate manners, who had said: "It would be easier, you understand," almost apologetically, as if to explain an obstinate sadness, "if my dear wife were with me here; it would be easier if I even knew where she was."

Just in front of us, with her husband and a guest, was the woman from Austria. Her hands moved charmingly as she conversed; in her carriage, in every aspect of her person, there was vivid distinction, an unconquerable elegance. It was simple to see why, by wordless consent, she seemed to have been assigned by the rest of the household the role of hostess: it was simple to see her in some bright salon, with little gilt chairs and flowers and music. She stood here in a worn, ill-fitting knitted suit, with no jewels, not even a wedding-ring; but it was simple to see her that other way, at home in Vienna.

"—and we are so happy," she was saying, "that we planned the party for today. For today we have something to celebrate, my husband and I. This morning he has found a—" she hesitated, hands flying lightly out to make something gay, something comic, of uncertainty, "a *job*—yes?" And her husband, the lawyer, bowed, smiled, repeating: "Yes, this morning I have found a job."

* * *

The girl beside me said softly and suddenly: "Oh, but they are like children, like children!"

And I found myself wondering, as often before, why the European should so frequently seem younger, more "fresh," even more "guileless," than the American: wondered if this ease, this fluidity and grace, were indeed attributable to a kind of childlikeness, or if they were bred of a sophistication so extreme that it had, somehow, completed the circle—had worked itself out into a species of simplicity. But this wasn't what she had meant, I knew; and I asked: "Why? Tell me why?"

She didn't at once make any answer; instead she said, "Do you know what his job is? A doorman. At a shop." And then, differently, with a sort of curious, reined-in vehemence, "Because they don't *know*. Because they don't see that the world goes round and round, that it's all of a piece, from pole to pole; and though you cross oceans and change flags and tongues and think that at last—at last—you're safe, you aren't really; there's no place left in which to be safe. No *place* any more. The things you run from—they're everywhere now. You can see them beginning right in front of you, in the eyes of someone across a table—" She turned silent: silent and secret-looking.

* * *

"I wish," I said, "you'd tell me about you."

And bit by bit, as we sat there together, she told me:

"It was two years ago that I left Germany. Carl, my husband, is Jewish. We weren't married then—and we couldn't even see one another openly—even if we met on the street it was best to walk past, like strangers, like enemies. I got away first, with my parents spending all that they had to help me. Carl was to follow. We had the plan made, to the smallest detail. My parents, they were willing to risk everything, you see. For we must be safe, they said—we, the young ones: so that afterward when we were needed, for the building up of the new world they believed in, we'd be able to come back—alive, uncorrupted. That was the last thing they said to me—'You will be needed.' I got over here; but for a year and a half none of our letters arrived, neither mine nor theirs. I wrote every week, but there was nothing, nothing. You dropped an envelope into a box and it might have dropped into a bottomless pit. And then one day in New York I saw him, saw Carl. He was—very changed. We just stood there, crying in the street. It was the first time that I'd cried for months, and I haven't cried since. Not even when I learned that my father had disappeared, that my mother had died. You get used to those things, you just get numb. It's happiness, you find, that it's hard to stand. I still don't know where he was all that time. We don't talk about it—"

Again she was silent, turned in on herself.

"And you came here?"

"Yes, we came here." And her voice all at once was rounded out. "Carl," she said, "is someone who one day will be very—*valuable*. His father before him was a great man, and he—he will be one day the same. Not because I am saying it like this, but because it is so. They have given him a scholarship at the university here. For two years. And into two years he must put three—four—years of work: nothing must matter, nothing but his work, until he has proved himself to them. But he must live as well—both of us must live. The scholarship takes care of tuition; I must take care of the rest. You understand?"

"But naturally."

* * *

"I, too, have a profession—teaching: I speak five languages. But it is, everywhere, a crowded field; and it is proper, it is right, that preference shouldn't be given to foreigners. From the beginning I have said: 'I will do any work, and I will do it well.' Sometimes I find a translation job; I have washed dishes in restaurants, I have scrubbed floors for people. Then for two months, until last week, it seemed as if everything was really fine. I looked after some children—gave them their lessons every day in the nursery. It was good, somehow, to be with children. We sang little songs from the different countries; we thought out all sorts of things together. But last week I was asked to leave. They were sorry, but they felt it was best I should go."

I wanted to know why; and she shrugged her shoulders. "You have heard of fifth columnists, of foreign agents? Naturally. Who hasn't? Well, perhaps I am one—how do they know? Perhaps I am privately perverting their children. Perhaps the little songs we are singing together—"

"But surely," I protested, "*surely*—"

"They can tell, you mean? But how can they tell? I say to you: 'I am not an agent. I have—in a way that you can't possibly have—reasons for hating, as you can't possibly hate, that evil thing. For years in our home a light was kept secretly burning: my father—my mother—gave their lives for that light. My husband has suffered things still beyond words. This is the truth.' I say this to you: and you—you believe me?"

"Yes, I believe you."

"But how can you tell?"

"I don't quite know. I suppose because I believe that—well, that one *can* tell."

"They didn't," she said. "It was there in their eyes that they didn't. Their mouths said one thing, but their eyes said another. And you see what it means? You see, don't you? If they can't recognize the truth when it's told—how will they be able to recognize the lie? That's the frightening part: not losing a job, not going hungry—but that people should be unable to tell truth from lie. That they should stand there so *vulnerable*. Good people, well-meaning people. Judging unrighteous judgment. Oh, how I *know!*" and again her voice was charged with that vehemence. "How I have seen it! First there—and now the beginnings of it over here. It's like a great wind blowing up in space, made of nothing, but growing stronger and stronger, driving everything awry before it—"

After a silence she asked, unexpectedly: "What do you mean, to yourself, when you say the word 'foreigner'?"

I thought it over. "Anyone, I suppose, whose sense of moral values is alien to me."

"Ah," she said, "my father would have understood the sound of that!"

And for the first time since we had been sitting there together she smiled, difficultly—making a rueful, apologetic sort of gesture. "Please—you must excuse me! I sound, don't I, so rude, so ungrateful! I talk as if every hand was against us, as if I had quite lost faith in life. But you see how it is? I, too, am sometimes afraid. Not for myself: I can always manage. But Carl—Carl is different, you understand. When I think of anything hurting him ever again—"

And later she said: "Always, it is when people start feeling in a pack, when they stop thinking. The good people, the well-meaning people—but the people not willing to sweat and suffer and sacrifice for the truth of a thing. My father used to say: 'To think something through is harder than dying bravely in battle—because it is such a lonely task.' And he used to say: 'It is the Gethsemanes that men are forever afraid to experience.' The day-by-day Gethsemanes of decision."

* * *

When I left, she came out on to the porch with me; and we stood there for a minute or two in the chill dusk, seeing on either side of the street, up and down, the houses serene with lighted windows, with plumes of smoke, the houses in which people were listening to radios, were reading newspapers, were thinking and feeling: houses in which a world was being re-shaped.

"You see, it goes round and round," she said; "it is all of a piece."

("No man is an Iland," I remembered, *"intire of it selfe; every man is a peece of the Continent, a part of the maine. . . .")*

"And some day everyone will have to decide for himself what is to be 'foreign' for him, what is to be his own. Labels won't help—language or birthplace or color or strata; it will have to be a whole new order of judgment. It will *have* to be, won't it? If only the people who recognize, everywhere, the beginnings of danger would lift up their voices, would speak out now, in time—in time!" And then she asked: "Isn't there something that you could do, however small?"

"I don't know," I said. "But I'll try."

DORIS PEEL

By Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CHILD WITH NURSE—'ERNESTA'": *A Portrait by Cecilia Beaux*

CECILIA BEAUX is one of the outstanding woman painters in America. She was born in Philadelphia in 1863 of a French Huguenot father and a New England mother. After studying at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, she went abroad and studied at the Julian and Lazar Academies. She also traveled in other European countries, benefiting greatly in her painting by her acquaintance with the masters. When she returned to America, she achieved success at once, portraying many well-known persons and gaining both honors and awards.

"Child With Nurse—'Ernesta'" was painted in 1894. It was lent to the Pittsburgh exhibition by Mrs. Ernesta Drinker Barlow.

Winter Miracle

The morning sun split up the sky
And flashed the night away;
While golden lances, thrusting high,
Tossed darkness into day;

And then, a swift; dissolving chill,
A vision strange and proud—
The shadow of an eastern hill
Upon a western cloud!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Morning

Out of the east the dawn's pale finger
Opens a parchment edged with gold,
Spreads it across the sky—
Lets no star linger—
Thus is the document of day unrolled.

E. S. L.

The Vast Mantle

OVER THE far reaches of the land the vast mantle of snow is spread; it muffles the plains and the mountains for a thousand miles in the East. In the West, two thousand miles do not show its hem. Without blemish of seam or of selvedge, the great fabric covers the continent from ocean surf to surf of ocean, and into the blue waves of the tides the mantle's white edge dips down. From the ice fields of the pole, the garment of snow lies upon the land without fold or tear near to the Southland. There among the roses its fleece is torn and, among the jessamine flowers, its gossamer grows thin. Yet all the sails of argosies, all the canvases of the tents of armies, . . . if they were spread out and joined to make one fabric, these would not equal a corner of this mantle which is of one piece, and of one white fleece, and of a single weave without fault or blemish.—From "The Vast Mantle of Snow," in "New England Journal," by ARTHUR A. SHURCLIFF. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Outward and Upward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A LITTLE room in a hotel where the writer was once staying, the window opened onto a drab and ugly scene below. The window was on a line with the roofs of the surrounding buildings, however, and so one could look outward and upward and thus keep one's eyes above the unloveliness. The minute the gaze was lowered, much that seemed sordid and material suggested itself. It became quite an interesting exercise to keep one's gaze lifted above the grosser material evidence, to the beauty overhead. For the sky, with its fleecy clouds and changing tones, with its color and light, presented a view of grandeur and hope.

How much this experience resembles what the student of Christian Science learns to do through his daily study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy! He finds that as he keeps his thought above the unreal suggestions of matter or mortal mind, and firmly fixes them on all that is real and true and good, his life becomes more and more joyous and fruitful. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 262): "We must reverse our feeble flutterings—our efforts to find life and truth in matter—and rise above the testimony of the material senses, above the mortal to the immortal idea of God. These clearer, higher views inspire the Godlike man to reach the absolute centre and circumference of his being." What a glorious goal is this—"the absolute centre and circumference of his being"!

High above the deceptive values of sense testimony, Christian Science directs the gaze of the seeker for Truth upwards, through spiritual vision and demonstration, to the realm where divine Love reigns supreme, banishing the fears and failures, the diseases and distresses, of mankind. As these dreams begin to fade from one's experience, the realization of true selfhood, of man's identity as the child of God, unfolds in one's consciousness, and the power and presence of spiritual being are revealed. He who thus maintains his steadfast vision can never find himself outside the all-embracing love of God, the Father-Mother, the one governing influence to be acknowledged and adored.

The divine protection and ever-present love which are taught in Christian Science reach the weary wanderers in the world of matter and guide them to their resting place in Spirit, where they may feel the life-giving influence of Truth. In Christian Science, God's plan of salvation for all mankind is revealed. As one seeks to dwell steadfastly in the realm of Mind, such qualities as meekness, honesty, courage, and kindness will express themselves in his experience and he will awake more and more to the joys of spiritual creation. Inharmony and sickness cannot fail to disappear, nor can sin fail to be eradicated where the understanding of the allness of God, divine Love, is brought to bear upon the situation.

In illustration of the way in which Christian Science may operate in everyday affairs, the writer had the following experience. One day she was faced with a duty involving human relationships which she dreaded. As the time drew near for a business appointment in this connection, fear tried to tell her that there would not be manifested enough poise to go through the experience with dominion and freedom and equanimity, and so it was seen that specific mental work was required. Lifting her thought to God, the student asked herself, "Do I acknowledge God as the only power and presence?" The answer came, "Yes." Then she said, "Can I not trust God to take care of the situation in every detail?" Again the answer came, "Certainly." Affirmations of Truth and denials of the seeming erroneous causes of the fear occupied the student's thought. Fear was put to rout; and she went forth to a happy experience, in which all concerned were blessed.

Faithful to the revelations of Christian Science, the students of this healing truth rejoice in the beauty of holiness, the perfection of being. How grateful they are that they have found the solution to their problems! Burdens drop away as, with rejoicing, they learn to keep their gaze on the true facts of being, on the truth that divine Love is the only cause, and that man is His child, pure and perfect. Relying on God, Love, they press on in the pathway of light. With a song in their hearts they look outward and upward into the infinitely beautiful, into the everlasting peace and joy of eternal spiritual being.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Christian Science carries on the great work of spiritual enlightenment which the Master initiated, and which will continue to heal and save mankind until God is universally understood and acknowledged.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Curtain Up!

The hills are veiled in swirling mist
And all around
Me as I walk is blowing fog;
No sight, no sound.

Then, like a cue, a wether-bell
Is chiming near:
The billowy curtains seem to part
And disappear.

And on the hill ahead of me—
Surprised as I—
A flock of sheep is massed against
The clearing sky!

PEARL RIGGS CROUCH

In afară și în sus

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

ÎNTR'O ODĂIȚĂ de hotel, unde a locuit cândva scriitoarea acestor rânduri, fereastra se deschidea deasupra unui decor cenușiu și urât. Fereastra era, totuși, la aceiași înălțime cu acoperișurile clădirilor înconjurătoare, astfel că puteai să privești în afară și în sus, ferindu-ți ochii de lucrurile neplăcute de jos. În clipa în care privirea se lăsa în jos, ți se înfățișau multe din aceste lucruri ce păreau murdare și materiale. Deveni un exercițiu interesant să-ți menții privirea mai presus de evidența materială, spre frumusețile de sus. Fiindcă cerul cu norii săi de scamă albă și nuanțele schimbătoare, cu culoarea și lumina sa, înfățișa o priveliște de măreție și nădejde.

Cât de mult se aseamănă această experiență cu ceea ce învață Științistul Creștin să facă, prin studiul zilnic al Bibliei și al cărții fundamentale a Științei Creștine "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor) de Mary Baker Eddy! El ajunge să-și dea seama că în măsura în care își menține gândirea mai presus de sugestiile nereale ale materiei sau minții muritoare și și-o îndreaptă hotărît spre tot ce este real și adevărat și bun, viața lui devine din ce în ce mai voioasă și rodnică. Mary Baker Eddy scrie (Science and Health, p. 262): "Trebuie să renunțăm la neputincioasele noastre frământări—la sforțările noastre de a găsi viață și adevăr în materie—și să ne ridicăm deasupra mărturiei simțurilor materiale, mai presus de ceea ce este muritor, la ideia nemuritoare despre Dumnezeu. Aceste vederi mai clare și mai înalte inspiră pe omul asemănător lui Dumnezeu ca să ajungă la centrul și circonferința absolute ale ființei lui". Ce țel măreț este acesta: "centrul și circonferința absolute ale ființei lui"!

Mult mai presus decât valorile înșelătoare ale mărturiei simțurilor, Știința Creștină îndreaptă privirea cercetătorului Adevărului în sus, prin viziunea spirituală și prin demonstrație, către împărăția unde Iubirea divină domnește suverană, izgonind temerile și lipsurile, bolile și nenorocirile omenirii. Pe măsură ce aceste visuri încep să dispară din viața noastră, se desfășoară în conștiința noastră realizarea adevăratului eu, a identității omului ca copilul lui Dumnezeu, iar puterea și prezența ființei spirituale sunt revelate. Cel care își menține astfel cu statornicie viziunea nu se poate găsi niciodată în afară de iubirea atotcuprinzătoare a lui Dumnezeu, a Tatălui-Mamă, a singurei influențe cârmuitoare care trebue să fie recunoscută și preaslăvită.

Ocrotirea dumnezeiască și iubirea nelncetat de față propovăduite de Știința Creștină ajung până la rătăcitorii obosiți din lumea materiei și-i călăuzesc la locul lor de odihnă în Spirit, unde pot să simtă înrâurirea dătătoare de viață a Adevărului. În Știința Creștină este revelat planul de mântuire al lui Dumnezeu pentru toată omenirea. În măsura în care cineva caută să rămână statornic în împărăția Minții, însușiri ca blândețea, cinstea, curajul și bunătatea se vor manifesta în viața lui și el va deveni din ce în ce mai conștient de bucuriile creației spirituale. Dezarmonia și boala nu vor întârzia să dispară, nici păcatul nu va întârzia să fie distrus acolo unde înțelegerea totalității lui Dumnezeu, a Iubirii divine, este aplicată.

Din următoarea experiență pe care a avut-o scriitoarea acestor rânduri se poate vedea cum lucrează Știința Creștină în treburile de toate zilele. Într'o zi, a fost pusă în fața unei îndatoriri familiare de care îi era groază. Pe măsură ce se apropia timpul fixat pentru o întâlnire de afaceri în această privință, frica încerca să-i spună că nu va avea destulă cumpănire ca să stăpânească situația cu libertate de gândire și cu sânge rece, și astfel a văzut că era nevoie de o lucrare mintală specială. Înălțându-și gândul către Dumnezeu, ea s'a întrebat: "Recunosc eu pe Dumnezeu ca pe singura putere și prezență?" Răspunsul a fost: "Da." Atunci ea și-a zis: "Nu pot eu să-i încredințez lui Dumnezeu grija de situația mea în toate amănuntele?" Răspunsul a fost din nou: "Desigur." Afirmările Adevărului și negările cauzelor eronate aparente de frică i-au stăpânit gândirea. Frica a fost pusă pe fugă; și scriitoarea acestor rânduri a trecut printr'o experiență fericită, în care toți cei în cauză au fost binecuvântați.

Credincioși revelațiilor Științei Creștine, discipolii acestui adevăr yindecător se bucură de frumusețea sfințeniei, de perfecțiunea ființei. Cât de recunoscători sunt ei că au găsit rezolvarea problemelor lor! Poverile cad când, bucurându-se, ei învață să-și țină privirea ațintită asupra adevăratelor fapte ale ființei, asupra adevărului că Iubirea divină este singura cauză și că omul este copilul Său, neprihănit și perfect. Bizuindu-se pe Dumnezeu, Iubirea, ei merg înainte pe cărarea luminii. Cu cântec în inimi, ei privesc în afară și în sus, către frumusețea infinită, către pacea veșnică și bucuria ființei spirituale eterne.

Hristos Isus, Călăuzitorul, a spus (Ioan 10:10): "Eu am venit ca oile să aibă viață și s'o aibă din belșug". Știința Creștină duce mai departe marea lucrare de luminare spirituală pe care a început-o Învățătorul nostru și care va continua să vindece și să mântuiască omenirea până ce Dumnezeu va fi înțeles și recunoscut de toată lumea.

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 5 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....
CSP-4

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Cloth Edition	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1941

Measure Aiding Sailors' Schools In N. E. Gaining

Spending of $2,000,000 approved by House Group; planned at Avery Point, Conn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended today expenditure of $2,000,000 sought by the Maritime Commission for training schools in New England which high officials consider one of their chief weapons against Communist, Nazi, and Fascist tendencies in the merchant marine.

In outlining the seamen's and officers' training program to a House appropriations subcommittee handling the Maritime Commission funds, Admiral Emory S. Land said the Commission wanted $1,178,940 for establishment of a new maritime school at Avery Point, Conn., near Fort Trumbull, and $747,316 for the Gallup's Island radio school in Boston Harbor.

Admiral Land termed the Gallup's Island school "one of the important national defense training activities of the Maritime Commission which is turning out able and responsible radio operators."

When members of the subcommittee asked to what extent reports of Communism were true in the merchant marine, Admiral Land said there probably was "a figment of truth" in them, but added:

"We are trying to indoctrinate the proper discipline by our training system which has been very beneficial and very intensive."

Discussing the merchant marine shipbuilding program, Admiral Land declared present shipyards "are filled to the gunwales" and that maritime, Navy and defense officials would not permit further straining of ship construction facilities for building British vessels.

During 1940 the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass., completed three special cargo export ships of 9,000 tons each for the American Export Lines alone and by Nov. 30, 1940, had completed seven special cargo vessels.

One other was under construction as of Dec. 1, 1940 at Quincy and four special cargo ships were being built at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, as of that date.

The Commission reported that of the fleet of fishing vessels and other type ships taken over by the Navy for conversion to mine sweepers and layers, net layers and for other purposes, 11 had already been converted in New England yards, 13 were being converted and soon would be completed and another was awaiting conversion.

Yards doing the work were the Bethlehem Steel, East Boston; Quincy Drydock Yard Corp., Quincy; Bethlehem Simpson Yard, Boston; General Shipping and Engineering Works, Boston; D. N. Kelley, Fairhaven, Mass.; Lawley and Sons, Neponset; Peirce and Kilburn, Fairhaven; and the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

Button Up Your Overcoat, It'll Be Cold—Colder

With a blast of cold air sweeping out of the northwest toward New England, the United States Weather Bureau forecast a drop in the temperature to 5 above for Boston tonight and for zero in the suburbs. The cold wave will extend through Thursday.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy this afternoon; fair and colder tonight; lowest temperature in the city 5 to 8 degrees and in the suburbs west of Boston, near zero; Thursday fair and continued cold; gentle to moderate northerly winds tonight becoming gentle variable Thursday.

Maine: Fair and colder with a cold wave tonight, temperatures 10 to 20 degrees below zero in north portion and 5 to 10 below zero in south portion; Thursday increasing cloudiness north and fair in south portion, continued cold.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, colder, cold wave north portion tonight, lowest temperatures 8 to 12 below zero; Thursday increasing cloudiness north, fair south portion, not so cold north portion in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair and continued cold.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate west shifting to fresh northwest winds over north portion and moderate to fresh northwest shifting to west winds over south portion; weather partly cloudy over south and cloudy over north portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	15	New Orleans	39	39
Chicago	21	20	New York	26	24
Denver	30	29	Norfolk	29	29
Kansas City	30	30	Philadelphia	19	18
Los Angeles	55	54	St. Louis	27	27
Miami	82	51	San Francisco	48	41
Minneapolis	6	4	Washington	25	25

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 29.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:29 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Thursday, 12:57 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:24 p. m.

First Unit in Boston's Defense Housing

By a Staff Photographer

Naval Homes Under Construction at Squantum Base

Naval secrecy complicated the taking of these pictures of the first Federal defense housing project in Metropolitan Boston. The angles from which the pictures were taken were carefully regulated by naval officers. Above: General view of one section of the project. Below: Workers carrying an entire side wall panel of one room. This construction technique is reducing costs a great deal.

Bethlehem Steel and Union Open Collective Bargaining

The Bethlehem Steel Co., which has made one of the longest fights against the National Labor Relations Act, has started collective bargaining with a labor union at its two ship repair yards in East Boston, it was announced today by Lucien Koch, union leader.

"This marks a great victory for organized labor," said Mr. Koch. "It is big not only for the men in East Boston but for the trade union movement as a whole.

"Bethlehem and the Ford Motor Co. have been the two outstanding opponents of collective bargaining in the country. Up to date Bethlehem has been adamant.

"Now we have reached the point that Bethlehem has agreed to enter into a written contract with our union at those plants where we are recognized as the sole bargaining agency. There are six of these."

Notices disestablishing the employee representation plan of the company in accordance with an order of the National Labor Relations Board and the courts were also posted in the East Boston yards and also at the Fore River plant a short time ago.

The union concerned is the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Koch is Director of Organization for the union's Bethlehem Shipyards Division, which takes in 11 plants on the east and west coasts.

"Decision of Bethlehem to bargain with us in its Atlantic Works and Simpson Drydock in East Boston, which today employ 800 workers, is the result of our victory in the courts and also of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Heinz case," said Mr. Koch.

"In this, the Court held that a labor agreement, when reached, must be put into writing. This was the issue at East Boston, and after the Heinz ruling the Company withdrew its petition from the Supreme Court.

"We have had one conference with the Company, and another is scheduled for Monday morning.

"At mass meetings of the workers this afternoon at 4:30 and this evening at 8, the proposed agreement will be submitted to the membership for their approval by Louis Torre, a national organizer of the union.

"The agreement as it now stands asks a closed shop, wage increases, and a reduction in the number of rates of pay, double time after 40 hours, improvements in the paid vacations, and protection for draftees, among its major features."

Boston Moves For Its Cash From Curley

The City of Boston today applied for execution of the judgment of $42,735.58 it obtained against former Mayor James M. Curley in a suit to recover funds allegedly illegally retained by the former Mayor when he settled a damage suit during his term of office.

Execution of a judgment amounting to $28,525.72 was also sought against Joseph Santosuosso, co-defendent with the one-time Governor and Mayor. The executions are expected to be turned over to the Sheriff tomorrow for service upon the two defendents.

Ordered to pay approximately $42,700 to the City of Boston, Mr. Curley still has a right to seek review of the case in Suffolk Superior Court.

The Supreme Judicial Court yesterday dismissed a petition asking for a review before that tribunal, but at the same time indicated that the door was still open in the lower court. Thereafter, upon decision by the lower court, Mr. Curley can appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

The high court, after two years' deliberation, ruled several weeks ago that the former Mayor and Governor, and his codefendant, Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, improperly retained $50,000 in settlement of a damage suit brought against the City of Boston while Mr. Curley was Mayor.

The stay of execution of this decree granted in the past few weeks by judges of the Superior Court was improperly allowed, Chief Justice Fred T. Field held in another decision.

Legislature Set for Action With Hearings on 400 Bills

Massachusetts legislative machinery shifts into high speed next week when nearly 400 bills are scheduled for the public hearings which are a major feature of the Bay State law-making process.

Since Jan. 11, the deadline for filing bills this year, various legislative committees have been working behind the scenes scheduling measures for hearings until approximately four fifths of the 2,723 bills submitted already have been assigned hearing dates from now to May 1.

Insurance Hearing

The Legislative Committee on Insurance on Wednesday, Feb. 5, will hold a hearing on the perennial proposal for flat-rate compulsory automobile liability insurance throughout the State, the subject of 18 bills.

The Committee on Harbors and Public Lands has scheduled a public hearing on Thursday, Feb. 6, on 13 bills mainly concerning proposals for development of new piers in Boston Harbor and improvement of existing State-owned piers.

Problems resulting from the national defense effort enter into many hearing discussions scheduled for next week. The Committee on Labor and industries on Tuesday, Feb. 4, will hold a hearing on several measures providing for unemployment compensation benefits for persons called into the armed services and other bills requiring re-employment of such persons after they complete their selective-service training period.

On Thursday, Feb. 6, the same Committee will hold a hearing on several proposals to provide unemployment benefits for persons absent from work because of injury, illness, or accident. The Labor and Industries Committee will hold hearing's on 26 measures next week.

Also on Feb. 6, the Committee on Public Service will hear arguments for and against proposals to provide compensation for employees of the State, municipalities, and counties called into military service and to guarantee to such employees their public-service jobs after such service. On Feb. 4, the same Committee will consider a bill to increase the salary of the Governor from $10,000 a year to $15,000 and other measures.

Among other committees holding hearings next week, and the subjects being considered, are:

Committee on Taxation, Tuesday, Feb. 4: Various technical measures regarding redemption of land seized for nonpayment of taxes; Feb. 6, proposals to eliminate assessment of poll tax on persons 70 years of age and over. Now these persons are assessed and must pay the poll tax and then apply for abatement. Other bills would relieve from assessment and payment of poll taxes persons 65 years of age and over.

Committee on Rules, Tuesday, Feb. 4: A measure to authorize radiocasting of legislative public hearings and another to provide postage for legislators.

Curb on Utilities

Committee on Power and Light, Monday, Feb. 3: Legislation to prohibit public utility concerns from making service and reconnection charges and to require electric light concerns to furnish bulbs at half cost. Wednesday, Feb. 5: Measures to establish uniform domestic and commercial electric rates throughout the State and to prohibit sale of gas and electricity at prices below cost.

Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety, Feb. 6: A bill to prohibit use of the newly formed State Guard in labor disputes.

Committee on Legal Affairs, Feb. 4: Legislation to regulate installment plan sales and rates of interest.

Committee on Education, Feb. 4: Bills to increase the minimum salary of public school teachers from $750 a year to $950.

Committees on Taxation, Military Affairs and Harbors and Public Lands will hold their hearing at 10 a. m. All other committees will open their discussions at 10:30 a. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

At the Museum of Fine Arts, special hours for viewing the miniature rooms this evening only, 5:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will give an illustrated talk on the exhibition, in the Lecture Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Highland Scottish concert for the benefit of the British War Relief Society, sponsored by the Cape Breton Island Gaelic Foundation, Boston branch. In Tremont Temple, Boston, at 8:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Home Movies," illustrated, by A. H. Dockray, of the Eastman Kodak Company. Second of a series sponsored by the Boston Camera Club, 381 Newbury Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Public lecture and forum on "South America—The 'Good Neighbor' Dilemma," by John McLean Clark, Publicity Director, Office of Co-ordinator of Relations with Latin America, National Defense Council. Second of a series entitled "Unfinished Business—A Pan American Forum," under the auspices of the Cambridge Center for Adult Education, Brattle House, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Style show "First Ladies of the Century," presented by the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association, with special musical program. There will also be contests for "Miss Massachusetts" and "Miss Venus." At the Hotel Statler, at 8 p. m.

Free Concert by the New England Conservatory of Music orchestra, conducted by Quincy Porter, Dean of the Faculty. Beveridge Webster, piano soloist. In Jordan Hall, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Ship Models" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Chinese program for the February gathering of the International Institute of Boston. Chinese customs, songs, posters and pictures, novelties, embroideries, and candies. At 190 Beacon Street, Boston, from 3 to 5:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Shock Troops of the New Order" by Dr. William Leonard Langer, professor of history at Harvard University. Last of a series entitled "The Rise of the European Conflagration of Ideas," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 10

Defense Housing Nearing Completion at Squantum

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The first Federally sponsored defense housing project in Metropolitan Boston is rapidly nearing completion on the southern tip of Squantum, where housing units for the families of 50 enlisted men connected with the Naval Aviation Base will be available for occupancy about April 1.

Looking across Dorchester Bay from the Old Colony Parkway, motorists have watched the framework of the new Government housing units rise with amazing regularity from the frozen penisula of land that was formerly a part of the privately operated Dennison Airport. Swinging around the Quincy Shore Drive, the automobile commuter obtains a fair view of the type of homes the Federal Government is building throughout the nation for thousands of men who will be called to the colors within the next year.

25 Duplex Dwellings

The Squantum project containing 25 one-story duplex dwellings, highly insulated against the blasts of air sweeping over Dorchester Bay, is strictly a Navy housing development, having nothing to do with the Federal Housing Administration or the United States Housing Authority, nor with the controversy in Quincy over the prospective building of so-called civilian housing units for skilled workers engaged in defense activities.

Thus, the melting pot of controversy does not touch the Navy project, although the local Defense Council has persistently parried every attempt of the Federal Government to start a civilian housing development within the city. The argument is that Quincy's real estate would be wrecked after the war crisis is over, by the dumping of unneeded housing on the markets.

At the same time, the Council and the Chamber of Commerce insist that there are plenty of available vacancies in existing apartment houses and single family dwellings throughout local fields to take care of all the additional workers that may be employed at the Fore River Shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

That, of course, is a matter of local opinion insisting that it knows best the local needs for housing. On the other hand, Government investigators have stated that Quincy is in need of at least 1,000 family housing units for prospective workers at Fore River. As a practical illustration of sound planning, the Government may combine the features of slum clearance and defense housing by building the housing units for Quincy workers in Boston, where they can be converted to slum clearance after the emergency is over.

Whether the decision is made for or against housing units in Quincy at this time, Calvin Yuill of The Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston stated today that "no adequate facts have been gathered in an unbiased way upon which to base any decision." He advocated a thorough study by some impartial agency, possibly the State Housing Board, to balance Fore River wage scales against rent and home costs and to obtain other facts necessary to sound economic housing.

The Navy Project

Those are the pros and cons of Quincy defense housing which do not affect the Government housing project in Squantum, which obtains its funds from Navy appropriations. Unit costs here are extremely low, the homes being built on something of mass production basis, with both exterior and interior walls being put up in huge paneled forms that cut labor costs almost in half.

The land upon which the Navy homes are built was taken by the Government from the Dennison Airport, to be added to the property of the United States Naval Reserve Aviation Base. The Naval Base itself juts out into Dorchester Bay over a long, level stretch of marsh land which can be filled in and utilized for expansion of the base if needed.

The new defense homes are being built on a knoll rising from the Bay just south of the Dennison Airport. The site was selected for its general residential characteristics with plenty of trees and potential attractiveness when developed.

Induction Rate for Draftees Speeded Up in New England

Figures released today by First Corps Area Headquarters showing the number of third draft recruits to be inducted daily at New England induction stations beginning Feb. 6 indicate a sharp stepping up of the rate over that of previous drafts.

In Boston, where the induction station has moved into new and larger quarters at 269 Columbus Avenue, the jump will be from 140 daily in the January period to 232 a day during the first February period.

Profiting by experiences of the first two draft calls, New England induction stations are expected to be ready to handle the ever increasing flow of draftees without hitch, officials said. The use of larger quarters and the timing of recruit arrivals at the stations will contribute to smoother functioning, it was believed.

Immediately following the third induction of draftees which will be concluded Feb. 17 and will place 3,198 Massachusetts men in uniform, the work of inducting the fourth-call men will get under way. Local draft board quotas for this call have not yet been worked out by Selective Service Headquarters.

The Springfield and Worcester induction stations will handle third call recruits at the rate of 42 and 46 men a day, respectively. The daily flow of selectees to the three Massachusetts stations will be regulated as follows: 25 per cent of the daily quota to report at 7:30 a. m.; another 50 per cent to report by 9:30 a. m.; and the remaining 25 per cent not later than 11 a. m. each day.

Connecticut's 1,430 draftees will report to 555 Asylum Street, Hartford, at the date of 143 a day. In Vermont, 254 men will be inducted at the State Armory, Rutland, at the rate of approximately 25 daily. The Maine quota of 138 men will be inducted in Room 8, Federal Court Building, Portland, at the rate of 20 a day.

Maine Guns Urged For British Citizens

By the Associated Press

Augusta, Maine, Jan. 29

Maine would provide firearms for use by British civilians in defending their homes under a bill which Representative Albert C. Brewer (R), Presque Isle, an American Legionnaire, said he would introduce in the Legislature.

All riffes and other types of guns seized by the State Fish-Game Department from hunters who had violated the game laws would be turned over to the British.

On an average, approximately 100 rifles and shotguns are confiscated annually by the Department, which places price tags on them for public auction at the close of each hunting season.

U. S. Seeks Cape Area As Wild-Life Haven

The Federal Government took time out today from its exhaustive efforts in national defense to take a sharp glance in the direction of Monomoy Point off the Cape at Chatham as a likely looking government-owned refuge for the hordes of migratory wild life that fly up and down the Atlantic coastline throughout the year

First step in taking over the 3,000 acres of land that make up Monomoy Point which reaches seven miles out into Nantucket Sound to the south of Chatham was the filing of a petition in the Federal District Court of Boston this morning by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, opening the way for land condemnation proceedings

Ideal from the standpoint of wild-life conservation, Monomoy Point is now a casual resting place for birds who have stopped coming there more and more since it became a popular summer resort and a spot for gunning parties. Whereas it is estimated that in years past, some 100,000 coot alone flew into Monomoy Harbor each fall, probably no more than a few thousand get there now.

Up to now, the only Government-owned property on the Point, halfway between the Cape Cod Canal and Provincetown, has been the Monomoy Lighthouse. The Point is only about one-half a mile across at its widest spot.

The Government action continues a policy of wild life conservation incorporated into the Treaty of 1916 signed by South American countries, Canada, and the United States, thinking in terms of the great migration of birds from the southern countries to the north via the Atlantic seaboard.

It is felt that the birds will return to this refuge in great numbers once the Point is converted into a conservation ground for wild life. The policy of the Government has been to establish wild-life sanctuaries in areas where the land is of little commercial value and where wild life can be best fostered without interference.

Square Rigger Due in Boston, First in Port for 20 Years

Reminiscent of clipper-ship days when square-rigged tall ships abounded in New England seaports, the first square rigger engaged in commercial service to come to Boston in two decades is due to reach here Feb. 2.

She is the Swedish bark, Abraham Rydberg, bound from Santos, Brazil, with a cargo of cottonseed meal for fertilizer. This vessel is one of the few of that type still in service and her visit to Boston is due to the heavy world demand for tonnage resulting from the war.

Steamships are so scarce that sailing vessels are being brought back into service wherever they can be procured. This craft was chartered for this particular voyage.

With the first intimation that the vessel was coming to Boston, wide interest was shown throughout New England. Boston agents for the bark, Peabody & Lane, Inc., said they have had many requests from all over New England for permission to visit and inspect the vessel when she is in port. The Rydberg left Santos on Dec. 5 and berthing facilities have not yet been arranged.

A former Swedish Naval training ship, the Rydberg is a steel-hull craft of 2,435 gross tons, has four masts all but one of which has yard arms and square sails, and is equipped with radio. It was launched in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1892. The vessel originally was named the Star of Greenland, which later was changed to Hawaiian Islands.

When the present owners purchased the vessel they adopted the present name. She hails from Stockholm.

Saltonstall Joins Charitable Irish

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall—who comes from one of the first "Brahmin" families of Massachusetts both socially and historically—is now a member of Boston's most exclusive Irish society, the Charitable Irish Society.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1941, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Community Defense

While our Nation is preparing to defend itself against possible enemies from without, we must not overlook the more insidious and dangerous enemies within—those evil social conditions that undermine morale, destroy character, encourage disloyalty, and imperil the American way of life. More than ever before we must build up our first and strongest line of defense—strong, courageous, intelligent, high-minded, and liberty-loving citizens.

This is primarily a community job. Hence, the theme of the Greater Boston Community Fund 1941 Campaign is: "DEFEND YOUR COMMUNITY NOW."

More than 200 human-service agencies, serving the 46 cities and towns of Metropolitan area, will participate in the 1941 Campaign, to be conducted from Jan. 18 through Feb. 5. The Campaign goal of $4,883,000.00 is the minimum required to do the most necessary work, and should be generously oversubscribed. Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and Henry R. Guild is General Chairman of its 1941 Campaign.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

Just as men and women of all parties, races, and creeds unite to conduct the Community Fund Campaign, so do the Fund agencies minister to all, without distinction as to race or creed. They render service free or at less than cost to persons who honestly cannot pay full rates.

Last year Community Fund agencies aided 42,233 families, helping them to achieve self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. The agencies gave 107,970 meals and 56,414 nights' lodgings to homeless men; helped 10,996 needy persons to obtain justice through legal aid; aided 20,815 travelers and runaways; gave 173,850 days' care in homes for the aged; gave special protection, care, and guidance to 13,112 children; enrolled 25,242 men, women, and children in settlement house classes and groups for wholesome work, play, study, and citizenship training; and enrolled 97,222 young men and women in the character-building activities of youth agencies.

Serve Large Population Area

Those receiving this service lived in 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston. The constructive and preventive work done by these agencies makes this whole Metropolitan territory a more wholesome, stable, and prosperous community in which to live

About 75 of these organizations are members of community chests in Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Dedham, Hingham, Lexington, Needham, Newton, Watertown, Wellesley, and Winchester. These chests join their appeals with that of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

In any thickly populated metropolitan area there is special need for the improvement of social conditions and for the provision of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund offers the most efficient and effective way yet devised for financing organizations and institutions devoted to this vital endeavor. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society and create better living conditions for all.

The Community Fund and its agencies represent democracy in action; religion at work.

The Campaign management encourages the making of budgeted subscriptions, payable quarterly or monthly, since by this method contributors may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to the vast program of social and community services supported by the Fund.

Hairdressers Returning To Curling Iron

Hair-shaping to suit the individual is the hairdressers' theme for 1941, according to artists assembled at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists' Association which concludes its three-day program today at the Hotel Statler.

In order to demonstrate how an expert may examine a customer's hair and immediately re-style it in keeping with her individuality, three hair-dressing artists on the platform chose models from the audience this morning and accomplished the transformation with accompanying explanations.

For one young lady, the artist executed a rather elaborate styling for formal evening occasions. The hair was built high and off the face in curls, with a parting at the side for a hair ornament. Because the model had a rather long neck, the artist explained that she had fashioned the coiffure rather low in the back.

Otherwise, she said, the hair should be quite short, and she advised that "for anyone over 35, the hair should be up from the neck."

Razor-shaping is becoming more and more popular in styling the hair for the individual. In many types of hair, this method of cutting brings back the natural curl, and is especially advisable if the customer does not like to have a permanent wave. It was explained, however, that not all types of hair will respond to razor-shaping, particular hair that is very fine.

Hairdressers were advised also to bring out the old-fashioned curling irons again. While most operators have put them away, it was pointed out that they are useful many times and if a certain type of hair will respond most readily to the iron there is no reason why it should not be used. "Give your customer what you think she should have," was the advice.

The page boy bob is definitely out, according to the artists on the platform, and hair is getting shorter and shorter with off-the-face the mode of the day

To Introduce Our
NEW PERMANENT
Regularly $10
Special Price $7.50
for a limited time only
Your hair steamed in a bath of oil. Machineless.
SMITH'S BEAUTY SALON
1126 Boylston St. (Second Floor)
CIR. 9830 BOSTON

What Shall We Wear in Florida?

By a Staff Photographer

Cosmetologists Discuss Southern Styles

Travel resort fashions for 1941 is the topic that absorbs the attention of these young women as they discuss clothes, climates, and hair-do's at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Cosmetologists Association which ends its three-day meeting today. Left to right: Miss Marie Fitzsimmons favors green silk jersey slacks and printed blouse for southern wear. Miss Beverly Johnson, in white, agrees that Miss Sylvia Bergen's brown linen slacks outfit is just right for Miami, Fla.

Short N. H. Legislative Session Is Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 29—Any hope that the current session of the State Legislature is to be decidedly shorter than those of recent years appears to be shattered. At the deadline for the filing of bills by individual members of the House, more bills and resolutions had been filed than two years ago. It is now necessary for bills coming into the House to first receive the approval of the Rules Committee.

Of the more than 360 bills and resolutions already before the House, about 25 per cent have been referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is one of the 26 committees to which bills are referred for hearings and consideration. The next largest group is in the hands of the Revision of Laws Committee.

The Week in New Hampshire

The winter sports advertising of the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has brought in more than 1,200 replies and, with the co-operation of operators of a number of ski tows, the Commission is seeking to determine where the winter sports enthusiasts visiting the State come from.

The winter sports advertising has been carried in eight newspapers as well as several magazines particularly appealing to those considered to be prospects. Of the first 1,200 replies recorded by the Commission, nearly 1,100 were traced to the advertising in the newspapers with the remainder attributed to the magazine advertising.

The check of the patronage of winter sports centers is carried out by checking the number of cars parked at the various ski tows as well as the State under which they are licensed. The Commission would like to have the co-operation of as many tow operators as possible in order to get a cross-section of the entire State.

Streamlined Town Reports

The annual reports issued by the several hundred cities and towns of New Hampshire are expected to show modernization in connection with a contest being sponsored by the Bureau of Government Research of the University of New Hampshire. Town reports, in particular, have not changed much since their origin. In some cases, it is possible to check up and find through the report how much so-and-so got for working on a sanding crew or for furnishing a cord or two of wood for the Town Hall. Some of them are lengthy, containing page after page of small amounts paid out, and most of them represent a fairly sizable item of expense to the town.

The Bureau of Government Research of the University believes that it is possible to turn out smaller, simpler, more graphic, and less expensive city and town reports than now is the case. Reports will be divided into classes by population and judged on: attractive cover, organization chart, budget summary, balance sheet and financial status, schedule of distribution of expenditures over a period of years, historical and statistical data about the town, graphic presentation of financial and other facts relative to the town incorporating graphs, charts, maps, and pictures, a summary, quality of material presented, and presenttaion of the town's future plans.

Four murals, each depicting an important episode in the history of New Hampshire, are being painted to be hung in four niches in walls of the State Senate chambers in the State House by Barry Faulkner, Keene and New York artist. The murals are being provided at the expense of the Edwin Auston Abbey Memorial Trust Fund for Mural Painting in the United States. Each of the paintings will be about 12½ feet high and 7 feet wide.

They will depict the Rev. Eleazor and John Wentworth meeting at the first Commencement of Dartmouth College in 1771; Daniel Webster reading the Constitution of the United States when he was a boy of nine and had purchased a handkerchief upon which the Constitution was printed; Abbott Thayer, the artist and naturalist, who will be shown in a scene with birds, with the background showing the outlines of his picture, "The Memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson"; and Gen. John Stark as he received word of the Battle of Lexington as he worked at his sawmill near Manchester.

INVENTORY CLEARANCE SALE

4.95 up WOMEN'S SHOES

The beautiful footwear you've always admired, now drastically reduced for final clearance. Winter suedes, Spring gabardines and patents, evening slippers, southern whites. Sizes broken, but you're sure to find a real bargain among the hundreds of pairs on sale.

BUDGET SHOP SHOES

3.95 up

Smart Mother and Daughter creations in a wide range of styles and heel heights, but not all sizes in all styles. Also Children's shoes at $2.95 up, Boys' shoes $3.45 up and Girls' and Misses' shoes $3.95 up.

Thayer McNeil
47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
and Wellesley Sq., Wellesley

LAST THREE DAYS
ANNUAL SALE
10% to 50% storewide discount on all merchandise
Negligées
$5.00 $7.50 $10.00 $15.00
Values to $69.50
Every type—every fabric
at both Boston and Wellesley Shops
ALL SALES FINAL
No exchanges—No C. O. D.s—No refunds
Makanna, Inc.
The Trousseau House of Boston
416 Boylston Street Boston
54 Central Street Wellesley

Drop in Boston's Relief Costs Won't Affect Tax, Report Says

Mounting pay rolls and defense production may cause a $1,000,000 drop in Boston's 1941 relief bill but the reduction will not help to reduce this year's tax rate, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau declared today in a survey of the local welfare situation.

This reduction will merely serve to cut relief borrowing, the Bureau states, because Boston and all other cities and towns undoubtedly will be required by law to provide in 1941 tax rate, at least 80 per cent of last year's welfare expenditures.

The Research Bureau urges the Mayor to appoint a special committee of outstanding citizens to consider standards of welfare eligibility, amounts of individual assistance, re-employment opportunities, and the propriety of wider publicity on welfare allowances.

In discussing legislation now pending at the State House the Bureau announced it will oppose proposals to liberalize old-age assistance in view of the financial problems of great magnitude which will be raised.

Tighten Welfare Costs

The Bureau approves a proposal now pending which would tighten up the laws under which cities and towns may borrow to pay welfare costs. The Bureau opposes relief borrowing because so much of "the welfare case load is of a permanent and not an emergency character. . . . Prolonged welfare borrowing is really self-defeating because of the accumulation of debt service costs. . . . The City was able to cut $3.40 from its tax rate last year by current expense borrowing (but) debt costs on old welfare loans used up $2.13."

The Bureau approves the proposal which would speed up reimbursement of welfare costs by the Commonwealth to Boston and other communities on a quarterly basis.

A map published by the Bureau shows the distribution of welfare cases by cities and towns within the metropolitan area. "The severest burden falls upon Boston and adjacent cities and towns within five miles of the State House," the Bureau states. "Certain of the more populous suburbs—some of them manufacturing communities—stand between the extremes. The communities with the lightest burdens are in almost every instance restricted and growing residential suburbs.

Case of Private Charities

"Private charities are properly dealt with on a regional basis through the Community Fund. There is no valid reason why, in the fundamental approach to public welfare, the 43 contiguous municipalities should be considered as isolated units."

An impressive fact shown by the Bureau study is that total city, state and Federal welfare payments are about twice those prevailing in 1932 and 1933, the hardest years of the depression. In 1940 the total bill was $30,426,000, as contrasted with only $16,389,000 in 1933—the first year of important Federal contributions.

Cautioning against too much optimism, the Bureau forecast limited reduction of the future welfare load as the result of economic improvement, since only 10 per cent of city welfare recipients are classed as "employables."

Potato Starch a Vital Factor In Maine County's Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 29—Potato starch, actually a by-product of the great Maine business of potato raising, nevertheless is becoming one of the greatest factors in the success of the agricultural pursuit which has made Aroostook County famous.

Maine produces about 90 per cent of the starch used in the United States, and in Aroostook County alone there are 27 starch factories which annually take care of anywhere from five million to fifteen million bushels of potatoes that otherwise growers would have to dispose of at considerable loss. During the last year, more potatoes went into the manufacture of starch than ever before.

Farmers, this year received from 80 cents to 95 cents a barrel for their first grade potatoes. The second grade they sold for starch under the potato conversion plan, which enables them to sell them to starch factories for about 40 cents a barrel and collect another 40 cents from the Government.

$430,000 Allocated

Continuance of the conversion program was made possible a few days ago by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, who allocated $430,000 for converting another 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes into starch.

This program conceived and urged by United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) three years ago, has resulted already in the conversion of 3,000,000 bushels through a previous Federal subsidy of $450,000.

Needless to say, the program is a great boon to Aroostook farmers who thus are able to get rid of cull potatoes and surplus products at reasonable compensation to themselves. The program has added a third phase to the potato growing industry, ranking with the production of high grade potatoes for table use, the sale of potatoes for seed purposes.

Has Many Uses

The product has many uses. It is used in the textile industry for the manufacture of pastes, also in the making of nitrostarch explosives, in the making of glues, as a bonding material, in nitroglycerin, in the manufacture of perfumes, in foods, and in other ways.

The potatoes on arrival at the starch factories are washed several times by mechanical washers, skins are removed, and the white pulp is grated and ground, processed, and put up in big burlap bags for storage.

In the past, much starch has been imported from Japan and European countries. If such imports should be reduced a considerable increase in the demand for the Maine product should follow it is argued here. The problem is proving a great thing for Maine potato growers producing some forty million bushels of potatoes.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tthursday, Jan. 30

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Shortwaves

Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJB, 16.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—March: Budapest Municipal Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Mandolin Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by A. G. MacDonell. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches"; talk. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: First and Second Acts of "Don Pasquale," by Donizetti. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Late News Summary. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

bea. 1790
In 1941 select a laundry in which precision quality and care are always maintained.
Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

From Far North

To Be at Sportsman's Show

Kopek Ibionna and her young son Elaya are coming to Boston with other members of the Eskimo family from Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, to appear at the New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show from Feb. 1 to 9.

Out-of-Doors Picture Given At Sport Show

For those who like to take their fun in the out-of-doors the annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show opening at Mechanics Building Saturday promises much of interest.

The outdoor theme this year will be set in Grand Hall where the Massachusetts Department of Conservation will reproduce on the stage a section of State forest, complete with a trout-filled mountain brook, a tumbling waterfall, and an Adirondack shelter nestled among evergreens, where members of the department staff will be on hand to answer questions.

Among the events which usually provide thrills are the guides contests and water sports. These are expected to be up to usual standards this year.

In addition to the log-chopping, log-sawing, canoe-handling and tilting contests, with the foremost guides of Maine, New Hampshire, and Nova Scotia in action, showgoers will be provided with a spectacle this year seldom seen south of the Arctic circle. Carl Ibionna, an Eskimo, will be brought from Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, to perform his complete roll over in a kayak.

For the children there will be baby Eskimos, seals, Indians, and the wildlife exhibit to hold their interest.

Those wishing to make the all-important decision—where to go on a summer vacation—will find scores of camp exhibits where information may be obtained. State exhibits, planned by Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and the Dominion of Canada will also aid the prospective vacationer.

For the sailing and boating enthusiast, the boat show will be the principal magnet, with many types of craft and a wide assortment of equipment and accessories.

Paul Runyan, twice Professional Golf Association Champion, will perform twice daily in the Grand Hall, with the large tank furnishing a real water hazard for some of his trickier shots. A putting green in the basement will give golfers an opportunity to try their hand.

One of the most colorful figures of the annual Sportsmen's Show will be on hand again this year. He is Cap'n Whit Thompson from Port Clyde, Maine, who will be making fishnets and spinning yarns in the Marine Sea and Shore Fisherise exhibit.

Kerensky Claims Red-Nazi Pact Of Long Standing

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Alexander Kerensky said here that "both Stalin and Hitler planned their alliance for years before the war and there will be no sudden improvization to change the situation."

"Because of their hope that Stalin will execute an about-face, the democracies still try not to irritate him," asserted the former Russian Premier in a Jewish Forum address here last night.

"The answer to the Moscow problem can be easily solved. It is only necessary for the British to reply to the sweet words of the Soviet diplomats with the following: 'We are prepared to wait patiently. But please prove your good intentions. Call a halt to your defeatist propaganda and to your sabotage. . . .'

"The democracies are victims of a legend that during the past years Stalin was engaged in building a strong and peace-loving nation which would co-operate with Western democracies. But Stalin understands that a world union of Soviet Republics could be achieved only through world catastrophe."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesdays, Jan. 30

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Maine 'War Bond' Issue

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 29 (AP)—A "War Bond" issue of not more than $2,000,000, proceeds from which would be used for construction and repair of Maine bridges under the national defense program, was proposed in a bill introduced in the Maine Legislature today by Representative Burton M. Cross (R), Augusta.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce: sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mrs. V. Micheles Dean	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30 News: Movie talk	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45 Around the Hub	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	Superman, juvenile sk.	"Lone Journey": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scatterrood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Talk: Dinner Dance
6:30 News Review	Swing Serenade	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Dance
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe De Leon's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Birthday Ball
7:45 comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley, m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	New England Town Meeting of the Air: "What Is Our Stake in the Far East?"	Fireside Time
8:15 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	"How Did You Meet?": sk.		WMEX Drama Shop
8:30 dramatist'n: News	night": dramatic sk.	Party: Louis Massey and		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45		the Westerners		George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	"Frontline Headlines"	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen; Kenny	Talk: "Dream Castle"	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Grift Williams' Orchestra	Album
9:30 Baker Portland	News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney":	Chicagoland Concert:	Classical Album
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	Henry Weber's Orch.	Five Star News
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Birthday Ball	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Public Affairs	First Piano Quartet	Musical Knowledge	News	Local Sports
10:30 Frazier Hunt	U. S. Army Program	Kay Kyser's College of	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Local Sports
10:45 News of the World	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Local Sports
11:00 News: weather news	News: Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Music": record-	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm'	Day's End
11:45 ings	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose Orchestra	Five Star News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 On Your Toes	Morning Review; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Studio Program	George and Dixie	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Jimmie and Dick	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Songs	News; Talk; Music	N. E. Town Hall Party	U. S. Governm't Reports	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"	The Merry-Go-Round	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Choir Loft	Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Hank Lawsen's Knights	Melody Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Boston Speech School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather: Music	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae	"The Citadel"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Songs; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Talk; Leaders in Dance	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Time	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills: house-	Ohio School of the Air	Novachord Solos
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	Piano and organ	Gypsy Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum; Talk	Hymns of All Churches	News, Cedric Foster	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military Defense talk	John Kiley, organist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": drama	School of the Air	Community Fund Prgrm
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Serenade	Studio Program
3:15 E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	"Song Treasury"	Studio Program
3:30 News: Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Mutual Showcase"	Studio Program
3:45 "Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Studio Program
4:00 "Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	"Here's Looking at You"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Music; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Paul Sullivan	"Novatime"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Dance Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe De Leon's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	King Cole Swingsters
7:45 views	Yvette; B. Parks, m. c.	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Harmony Caravan
8:30 "City Desk": news-	Tommy Dorsey's Orches-	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 paper drama; News	tra; vocalists	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	Eleanor Lane, songs	Connie Boswell; Bob	Arthur Mann, comment	cal Album
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	Burns; Guests; Music	Alfred Wallenstein's	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 teur Hour	Meeting: "Should Con-	Maids; Orchestra	Sinfonietta	cal Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	gress Adopt the Presi-	Rudy Valee Show: or-	Harold M. Fleming	Five Star News
10:15 Sports Quiz with	dent's Lend-Lease Bill?"	chestra; chorus; guests	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30 Jay Wesley	'Ahead of the Headlines'	"Youth Views the War";	Chicago Symphony Or-	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45 News of the World	Paul Martin's Orchestra	speakers	chestra, Hans Lange	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	conducter	Dance Digest
11:15 Birthday Ball: ad-	Birthday Ball: address	Birthday Ball: address	Birthday Ball: address	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30 dress by President	by President Roosevelt;	by President Roosevelt;	by President Roosevelt;	"Day's End"
11:45 Roosevelt; music	music; talks	music; talks	music; talks	News Service

Noted Pianist To Train Blind To Spot Planes

Largely through the efforts of Alec Templeton, pianist and caricaturist of the radio, blind persons may become one of the most valuable adjuncts to the air defense system as "spotters" of aircraft.

Mr. Templeton, who is giving a recital in Boston tonight at Symphony Hall, has volunteered his services to the air defense aircraft spotting system, it is disclosed. First trials of aircraft spotting were held in Boston last week, and another trial is contemplated some time in June.

It is already established that many blind persons have an acute sense of hearing through the special development of this faculty.

In the recent test of the aircraft defense spotting system blind persons, according to reliable testimony of American Legion officials who were in charge of the spotting system, made excellent "observers" very often hearing aircraft several minutes before normal observers either heard them or saw them.

In Worcester, Mass., it was disclosed, a blind observer who had voluntered his services, taught a group of normal observers how to use their hearing during a period when bad weather made visible means of spotting aircraft virtually useless.

On his own volition, Mr. Templeton who had learned of the use of blind observers as aircraft spotters in England, proposed the use of blind persons in the tests which were held last week. American Legion officials followed up his proposal. As a result of this experiment Dr. John H. Hall, State Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion is to make a special report on blind persons to a Defense Committee meeting which is to be held in Worcester, Mass.

Fish for Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud arrived today with 35,000 pounds of groundfish to relieve the fish scarcity caused by 10 days of stormy and cold weather which held Portland's fishing fleet in port. The Portland fleet left today for the fishing grounds.

Dorothy Darr Morgan
Soprano
Teacher of Singing
Concert, Oratorio, Recital
2120 Delancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Locust 2328

But—My Little Man—

WELL, LOOK AT ME — YOU GOT NO BUSINESS ON THIS HILL — WE'RE SLEDDIN' HERE
BUT I TURNED OFF INTO THE SNOW BANK TO AVOID YOU
681-954
HON. W.W.C.

By a Staff Artist

Retail Store Group Opposes Flat Rate for Office Women

Strenuous opposition to several features of the minimum wage for women office workers recommended this week was announced today by R. M. Thompson, President of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants. The Council is a federation of 34 organizations embracing over 10,000 stores.

A minority report was also issued by two members of the wage board of seven, which was appointed by the State Minimum Wage Commission to work out a recommendation. The minority, consisting of Aaron Velleman, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Miss Gertrude Lassard, a stenographer employed in the Suffolk Knitting Mills in Lowell, disagreed on only one point.

Thompson's Statement

This was the $16 a week minimum for experienced stenographers voted by the majority. The minority held out for the $16.50 contained in the wage board's first recommendation, which with other issues was referred back to it by the Minimum Wage Commission for further study.

The statement of Mr. Thompson, who lives in Fall River, was made public here by Daniel Bloomfield as Secretary of the Council.

While the wage board dropped the 40-hour week, one of the chief objections which the Merchants' Council had to the former minimum wage schedule, it retained its plan of making the minimum wage the same over the State. Mr. Thompson addressed himself to this angle today in saying:

"This proposal to have a flat minimum without regard to variations in the cost of living in cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth would bring about serious hardships not only for small business concerns but also for professional people such as lawyers, dentists, doctors and others, and will be strenuously opposed through the State.

"The Merchants' Council does not object to a fair minimum wage, but does object to a flat wage of this sort.

Wage Differential

"Even the NRA, which was considered a very radical development, recognized geographical differences, and a most exhaustive study of wage differentials was made by the WPA, which led it to adopt differentials in cities and towns in paying WPA workers. The Council considers this proposal extremely unfair.

"The proposed wage decree also recommends a minimum for part time experienced employees of 47 cents per hour and for part time inexperienced employees of 44 cents. This is inordinately high, far higher than the Federal Wage and Hour Law minimum, and would result in a great many employers finding it impossible to hire young people at this rate.

"Thus it would be more difficult than ever for young boys and girls to find employment in office occupations."

The Council has not yet taken up the question of the $16 minimum.

Minority View

Speaking of the minority board report, Mr. Velleman said today:

"We subscribed to all the provisions the majority brought in except the $16 rate. We opposed this because, first and most important of all, no reasonable objection was voiced to a minimum wage of $16.50 at the hearings on the original recommended wage.

"Also the budgets of office workers give no evidence that a girl can live on less than $16.50. Personal appearance, clothes, environment, and training all cost more than that of girls working in a factory.

"We conceded several points to which there was objection.

"The board voted unanimously against a differential according to locality. Among the reasons was the fact that many big companies are located in small communities."

Anti-Aircraft Gun Fired by Steam

A new type of anti-aircraft gun operated by steam pressure, and said to be a recent invention for use by British merchant ships in combatting dive bombers, was observed today on the after deck of the Belgium steamer Gand, loading scrap iron at the Army Base, South Boston. The Gand is operating under the direction of the British Ministry of Shipping.

Members of the crew described the gun, which is about three feet long, very narrow in diameter, and looks much like a steam pipe. The gun is reported to fire a mortar-type shell which is released by a trip mechanism set off when steam reaches a certain pressure.

Maximum range of the new weapon is 1,000 feet straight up, crew members said, and it has a destructive range of 300 feet after the shell explodes. The guns are said to be inexpensive and, according to statements made today, are being turned out rapidly.

$100 or More Gifts to Fund Acknowledged

The Greater Boston Community Fund acknowledged today these subscriptions of $100 or more:

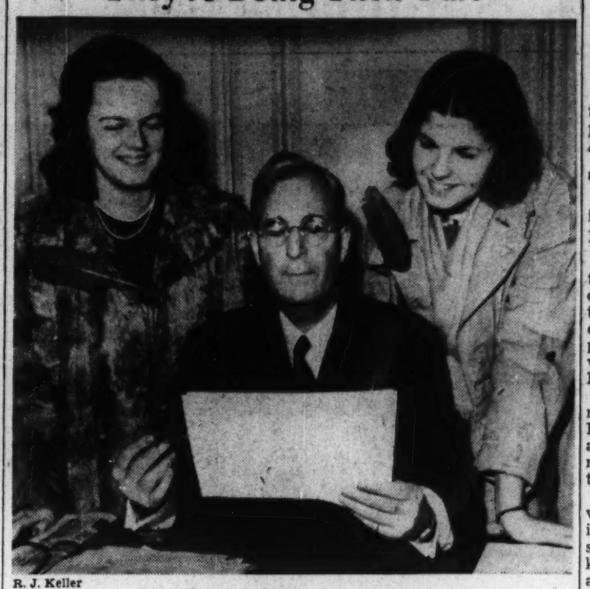
By Individuals

$10,000, anonymous, additional (total to date $30,000).
$5,600, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster.
$4,000, anonymous (5).
$3,000, Louis Agassiz Shaw, 2nd.
$2,400, Frederick H. Lovejoy.
$1,000, anonymous (3); Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Musgrave; Mr. and Mrs. John E. Toulmin.
$750, Mr. and Mrs. David P. Edwards.
$700, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sargent.
$670, Mr. and Mrs. R. Minturn Sedgwick; Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw.
$610, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Davidson.
$600, Mrs. Robert F. Herrick; Ellery Sedgwick.
$585, Mrs. John B. Osborn.
$540, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Worcester.
$500, "A Friend," additional (total to date $2,000); Samuel A. Block; Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Feinberg; Richard S. Humphrey; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Narcus.
$486, Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Reed.
$400, Walter H. Cutter; Mr. and Mrs. Irvin McDowell Garfield.
$375, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Grandin, Jr.; Joseph and Hyman Greenbaum.
$360, David Bernkopf
$355, Samuel A. Singer.
$350, Charles L. Barlow; Edward R Peirce; Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph H. Wyner.
$332, David P. Ehrlich.
$325, Miss Ellen G. Parker; Francis W. Sargent.
$320, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Feuerstein.
$300, Louis I. Beckwith; Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Beebe; Mr. and Mrs. Dexter H. Chamberlain; Mr. and Mrs. C. Adrian Rubel.
$275, Mr. and Mrs. Ledru J. Brackett; Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Long; Joseph Palais.
$250, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Erickson; Mr. and Mrs. Parker E. Marean; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Raphael.
$200, Mrs. Francis Austin; Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Blevins; Mrs. Henry D. Burnham; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Forbes; Mr. and Mrs Reginald C. Foster; Miss Laura Furness; Mrs. Robert W. Knowles; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mixter; Adnah Neyhart; Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Nichols; William G. Perry; Miss Catherine W. Pierce; Miss Harriet A. Robeson; Donald E. Rust; Adrian B. Smith.
$195, Mrs. David A. Ellis.
$180, Miss Kiameche Austin; Mrs. Frederick S. Mead.
$175, Thomas H. Gray, Jr.; Mrs James J. Phelan; Mrs. Sohier Shaw.
$165, John Ward.
$150, Calvin F. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Fred N. Bushnell; Mr. and Mrs. Powell M. Cabot; Mr. and Mrs. Lyon Carter; Mrs. Hazen Clement; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Greer; Maxwell B. Grossman; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Koch; Frank Gair Macomber; Mrs. Luther M. Merrill; Mr. and Mrs. Dudley L. Millikin; Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Parish; Mrs. Charles F. Richmond; Albert Slater; Wayne B. Thompson; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Vivian.
$145, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Barnes, Jr.; Mrs. Guy Cunningham.
$140, John P. Marston; John Nathan, additional (total to date $290).
$130, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barkin; Miss A. Natalie Jewett.
$125, Miss Sylvia Engel; Mr. and Mrs. George Edward French; Alden P. Gilson; Miss Ellen Hale; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Jones; George A. Macomber; Mrs. James C. Perkins, 2nd; Thomas E. Proctor; Mrs. Frederick A. Quinn; Mr. and Mrs. George T. Rice; Miss Mary C. Sawyer; Mrs. E. Kent Swift; Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Tower; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Winsor; Henry A. Wood, Jr.
$110, Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Bernstein; Jacob Bloom; Mr. and Mrs. Houghton Carr; Mr. and Mrs. Emile Reizenstein; Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Strauss.
$105, Maurice Buxbaum; Mr. and Mrs. Alec Cohen.
$100, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. D.; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Adams, Jr.; Miss Kate L. Adams; Miss Edith Bangs; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Bartlett; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Bayley; Dwight Blaney; Mrs. Thomas S. Blumer; Reginald Boardman; John G. Brackett; Mrs. Joseph Brewer; Frederick W. Bridge; Mrs. Clifford Brigham; Brookline Woman's Club; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bundy; Earle P. Charlton, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Clark, additional (total to date $200.); Joseph Clarke; Miss Catherine A. Codman; Miss Mary E. Connell; Mrs. Henry M. Currier; E. Russell Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Davis; Mrs. Lorin F. Deland; Miss Bertha Dickinson; Miss Elizabeth B. Dryden; William B. Durant; Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Eaton; Arthur L. Endicott; Mr. and Mrs. Pierce L. Fish; Mrs. Matthew J. Fox; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. French; Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Furber; Edward P. Gerhardt; Mrs. Carl J. Gilbert; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Gilman; Dr. and Mrs. William J. Hammond; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hannon; Mr. and Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey; Francis W. Hatch; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin C. Henderson; Mrs. Robert L. Henderson; Mrs. Charles Higginson; Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Y. Hills; Mrs. James G. Hinkle; Mrs. Mary M. Holt; James M. Howard; Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hoy; Henry B. Humphrey; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jenney; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kahn, additional (total to date $430); Mr. and Mrs. William T. Kemble; Mrs. John C. Kiley; Charles C. Kimball; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin King; Dr. and Mrs. Richard B. King; Mr. and Mrs. Bliss Knapp; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kurth; Michael F. Lane; Mrs. Edwin W. McGowan; Mr. and Mrs. Lovett Morse; Mr. and Mrs. Noel Morss, additional (total to date $1,600); Mrs. Charles J. Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. Hollis P. Nichols; Charles R. Nutter; Mrs. Charles R. Nutter; Mr. and Mrs. Rene Onwood; Mrs. John F. Perkins, Jr.; Mrs. Alexander V. Phillips; Mrs. Virgil C. Pond; Mrs. Walter G. Resor; Mrs. Ralph S. Richmond; Rotary Club of Cambridge; Fred W. Rust; Mrs. Paul D. Rust; Mrs. H. Hayward Sanders; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sears, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Sexton; Mrs. George H. Shattuck; Miss Fannie Allen Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Romney Spring; Mrs. Eben C. Stanwood; William E. Stanwood; Mrs. James H. Stark; Frank N. Harry M., & Joseph P. Stevens; Malcolm B. Stone, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David Stoneman, additional (total to date $1,000); Jesse G. Swift; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Talbot; Mr. and Mrs. Eveleth Reed Todd; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Upham; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Vose; Mrs. Philip N. Wadleigh; Ross Whistler.

By Companies and Employees—

$10,200, Gillette Safety Razor Company and employees, first report.
$5,000, United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company and its office employees.
$3,235, Hawkridge Brothers Company and employees.
$1,500, anonymous (3); Ludlow Manufacturing & Sales Company employees.
$1,250, S. D. Warren Company.
$1,200, Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company and employees, first report.
$1,000, anonymous (2); Allyn & Bacon, Boston Gear Works, Inc.; Houghton Mifflin Company & Riverside Press; Reece Button Hole Machine Company; the Yankee Network, Inc. (the Colonial Network, Inc.).
$800, Vatco Mfg. Company.
$750, Household Finance Corporation of Massachusetts.
$535, Century Sportswear Company, Inc.
$500, Blanchard Machine Company; Hollingsworth & Whitney Company; International Business Machines Corporation; Rust Craft Publishers, Inc.; Tileston & Hollingsworth; Time, Inc.; Warren Pipe Company of Massachusetts, Inc.; Wetmore-Savage division, Westinghouse Electric Supply Company.
$400, The Atlantic Monthly Company and employees.
$377, International Business Machines Corporation employees.
$325, P. L. Dunne Company.
$317, Little Brown & Co. employees.
$300, Berman & Co., Inc.; Somerville National Bank.
$295, McLean Hospital employees, first report.
$259, Donovan & Sullivan Engraving Company and employees.
$250, American Meter Company; American Steel & Wire Company; Austin Hastings Company, Inc.; A. T. Howard Company; Rand Avery Printing Company; Sugarman Brothers; Wheelock, Lovejoy & Co., Inc.
$232, Machine Composition Company and employees.
$220, Gerstein & Cooper Company.
$210, International Dry Goods Company, Inc., and employees.
$205, Relief Printing Corporation and employees.
$200, The Armstrong Company and employees; T. J. Edwards, Inc.
$195, Dickie-Raymond, Inc., employees.
$188, Old Corner Book Store, Inc., and employees.
$187, Hollingsworth & Whitney Company employees.
$184, Tileston & Hollingsworth Company employees.
$175, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.; Davis Sportswear Company.
$172, A. T. Howard Company employees.
$160, A. Rosenthal & Son.
$155, Haymarket Hardware Company.
$151, Morton's Women's Apparel Shop
$150, Bigelow & Dowse Company; Crowell-Collier Publishing Company employees; National Laundry Co.; Norfolk County Trust Company.
$149, Morton's Women's Apparel Shop employees.
$131, Pepsi Cola Bottling Company of Boston and employees.
$130, Store Service Press, Inc.
$125, Ames Safety Envelope Company and employees; Boston Dry Goods Manufacturing Company; Dickie-Raymond, Inc.; Hub Thread Company; Simon & Douglass; S. Simons Hardware Company.
$115, Waterman Furniture Company.
$110, American Coated Fabrics; Charles & David, Inc.; Samuel Narcus and employees.
$105, The Wright Company, Inc., and employees.
$104, The Fairbanks Company and employees.
$100, Badger & Browning, Inc.; Baird & Bartlett Company; Barta Press; Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation; Chase Parker & Company, Inc.; Community Dentists and Opticians; Industrial Steels, Inc.; the Macmillan Company; Natick Box & Board Company, additional (total to date $200); Simonds Saw & Steel Company; Stedfast & Roulston, Inc.; Union Gear & Machine Company; Edgar T. Ward's Sons Company; Wigglesworth Machinery Company.

They're Doing Their Part



R. J. Keller

Goal Is 100 Per Cent Quota

Community Fund headquarters on Federal Street, Boston, is a busy place. S. St. John Morgan, Chairman of the Industry and Finance Division, shows Junior Leaguers Betty Breed of Brookline (left) and Barsha Powers of Chestnut Hill, how the wheels go round.

Congress Gets Drydock Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Expansion of the South Boston drydock to make it the most modern and best equipped in the world is sought in a bill filed in the House of Representatives today by Representative George J. Bates of Salem.

The bill provides for expenditure of $31,000,000 to construct a drydock capable of handling the largest battleships afloat, a cruiser drydock, six berthing piers, shops, storage buildings, cranes, marine railway, and quay wall.

Navy Needs Third Torpedo Station

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A high Navy official has proposed establishment of a new torpedo station in the midst of a revival of Rhode Island protests against operation of the Alexandria, Va., torpedo plant.

During hearings on the naval expansion bill before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, Senator Peter G. Gerry (D), of Rhode Island, declared that carrying torpedoes from the Alexandria station 90 miles to testing grounds and back was "a travesty on the Navy."

At Least Some Ballet Study Toumanova Way for All Girls

Every little girl can't grow up to be a ballet dancer, but every little girl should study the ballet, "for you see then she will become a more graceful woman."

It is Tamara Toumanova speaking, the star of the original Ballet Russe.

Miss Toumanova came to Boston today for a three-hour visit. She didn't come to meet the Governor, the Mayor, or to do the shops. She came as a press agent, her own press agent for the Ballet Russe, which opens at the Boston Opera House in February.

But Miss Toumanova didn't have much to say about the Ballet Russe. She talked about the ballet as an art and why it should mean more to everyone and particularly to little girls.

Miss Toumanova could speak with full authority. She has been in ballet for 15 years, ever since she was a little girl of six, and she knows, perhaps as no other, what a childhood career in ballet can do to lay the foundation for the fullest conception and appreciation of art in the long years of maturity.

Some Study by Every Girl

In ballet, said Miss Toumanova, one learns rhythm and grace as in no other way. That is why she urges every little girl to study ballet dancing.

"Even if the little girls should study only a year or two they learn in childhood the art of rhythm and grace in moving about that is essential for a beautiful woman. They learn to avoid awkward and angular movement and develop a graciousness in doing things that lasts throughout life."

Miss Toumanova, naturally enough, is somewhat of a zealot in her love for the ballet. She would like all little girls to become ballet dancers if that could be possible, but at the very least she insists they all take lessons in the formative childhood years.

She recalls how she learned to love ballet even as a small girl, how she worked long hours at practice (and still does) and how, to anyone like herself, the creation and expression of beautiful emotions is unlimited in ballet. After 15 years of constant work and toil, with great success as the reward, she says today: "I love it, I love it, I love it."

Career Began Early

Miss Toumanova's career is that of a child "prodigy." At 6 she was launched on her life work, devoting all her time and effort under instruction of Mme. Olga Preobrazhenskaya in Paris and making a professional appearance a year later with Pavlova at the Trocadero, in Paris.

This was just the beginning. In her girlhood she won world renown, joining the famous Ballet Russe under Col. W. de Basil at the age of 11, dancing before Ministers and Kings, and making glittering tours of the world's great cities.

Marvelous Furniture Values in Van Sciver's Mid-Winter Sale
J. B. VAN SCIVER CO.
Opposite Market Street Ferries
CAMDEN, N. J. LOM. 6200

FINAL CLEARANCE
of better dresses and coats on second floor
Rowell's
GERMANTOWN
OPEN WED. TILL 9 P. M.

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service, Evergreen 4461

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5. The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Jackson & Moyer
Rogers Peet Clothes
Acquaintance Sale!
for young men, and men who never grow old.
Opportunity knocks!
Opportunity knocks for men who want to pick up a new suit, overcoat, or both at a substantial saving!
ROGERS PEET SUITS and OVERCOATS
Were $45 to $55—
$35 now.
Other SUITS and OVERCOATS reduced from higher prices to—
$45 now.
Jackson & Moyer
1610-12 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

OUR ENTIRE STOCK Reduced 20% TO MORE THAN 50%
BAKER'S REMOVAL SALE
The Finest Oriental Imports
Our New Home in Ardmore Opens in March
Including our vast fresh stocks recently arrived from China—at savings of at least 20% on every article.
Also—Slightly Imperfect Merchandise Tremendously Reduced
BAKER'S
At the Sign of the Heathen Dog
1724 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Rose Fumee Make-up by Elizabeth Arden
You're naturally beautiful with this natural new make-up, a delicate coral tint for lips and fingertips. With it use Cameo Powder in the new Rose Beige shade. Over Special Illusion Powder it gives a porcelain quality to your skin.
Rose Fumée Lipstick $1.50
Rose Fumée Nail Polish 75c
Illusion Powder $1.75, $3
Cameo Powder $2, $3
dewees
Dewees • 1122-24 Chestnut Street • Philadelphia

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
PENNYPACKER 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa.

IN HARRISBURG, PA.
"DOLLARS from HEAVEN"
To those who waited until now to get a Coat or Fur Coat
Feller's
20% Off Sale
is like Dollars from Heaven
The Store Dependable 3rd and Market

INSURE
YOUR
HOME, FURNITURE
PERSONAL EFFECTS
AUTOMOBILE
For Liability—Fire—Theft
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
AND 609 BROOKS BUILDING
Scranton, Pa.

ROOFING
any material
SIDE WALL
SHINGLING
Rock Wool Insulation
for year-round comfort
Budget Plan—City and Suburban
PHONE WALNUT 1366
T. S. JOHNSON SONS CO.
626 Cherry Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

GIMBELS

LADY OF TODAY
Gimbels reputation for famous fashions has been built on just such names as this. Misses, junior misses and women, all find their favorite famous fashions displayed in little shops of their own throughout our great fashion floor. The Lady of Today fashion sketched is one of our many specially designed for women. Ribbed rayon crepe in navy or black with embroidered eyelet trim; it's in sizes 38 to 44 10.95
Exclusive with Gimbels Moderate Price Shop Third Floor — Market
Entire Store Open Wednesday Night Till 9 P. M.
NINTH AND MARKET—PHILADELPHIA—WALNUT 9000

VALENTINES
A large display of Pretty, Humorous and Sentimental Cards
Gifts—Novelties Stationery
DECKER'S
902 Chestnut Street
9 South 15th Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Permanent Wave
given with the skill of an expert. A lovely COIFFURE designed for the lady who values the BEST.
$5.00 $7.50
Guaranteed to Stay in Fine Hair
Frank Gittler
601 FRANKLIN TRUST BLDG.
13th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
SPRuce 6344 Licensed Zotos Shop

Custom-Made Corsets and Foundations
Individually designed garments insure perfect comfort and a smart, streamlined figure
Anna Towsley Root
Medical Arts Bldg.
16th and Walnut Streets
Estab. 1905 Locust 0133
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

January Prices on all FURS
Theo. F. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA
"furriers now into the third generation"

Figure Skaters Seek National Titles Tomorrow—Kane's Monopoly Threatened

Championships to Be Held At Skating Club of Boston

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The eyes of the figure skating world will be turned towards The Skating Club of Boston's new rink in Brighton tomorrow, as nearly 100 outstanding skaters from all parts of the country begin competition in the 1941 national championships.

For three days—until late Saturday night—the violet blue ice in the rink on Soldiers Field Road will present a continuous series of etchings as the sharp blades of champions and championship hopefuls strike out for titles in 10 separate divisions.

Several of these divisions are rather cut-and-dried affairs. Nobody, for instance, is given a chance to upset the reign of the present champion, Eugene Turner of Los Angeles, in the men's singles event. And in the fours, the championship will go to the St. Paul Club, which has forwarded the only entry.

Wide-Open Field

The rest of the schedule, however, is due to sparkle with excitement, with most of the local interest being centered in two senior events—the pairs and the ladies' singles. Both of these championships are held by The Skating Club of Boston, but its representatives have retired from competition leaving in their wake a wide-open field.

For three years in succession Joan Tozzer, now Mrs. Philip Spalding of Hawaii, and M. Bernard Fox skated together to the pairs title, and in those three years Miss Tozzer also held the ladies' singles title. Last year this duo defeated Hedy Stenuf and Skippy Baxter, both of whom have turned professional and are now skating in Rockefeller Center Theater.

Holdover Pair

The only holdover pair from last year's competition is Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bruns, who have had a long career on the ice, the highlight coming in 1933 when they won the junior event. The best they have ever done in the senior competition is second. Last year they placed third, with Roger Turner and Nancy Follett of the Commonwealth Club fourth.

The Brunses will be joined by four other pairs all of whose ability will combine to make the event one of the most interesting of the three days. Foremost in local eyes will be Dorothy Glazier and Michael Driscoll of the Boston Club, who two weeks ago won the Eastern States senior pairs at Rye, N. Y. Dorothy paired last year with Stephen Tanner, who is now at Yale, to win the national junior title.

Stiff Competition

These two can expect stiff competition from Patricia Vaeth and Jack Might of Colorado Springs, Donna Atwood and Eugene Turner of the Pacific Coast, and Joan Mitchell and Bobby Specht of Chicago. The Vaeth-Might duo has been together several years and this year won the Pacific Coast championship. The other two pairs are skating together for the first time, but the ability of all four skaters should make them into outstanding combinations.

With the Misses Tozzer and Stenuf, who placed one-two last year, on the sidelines, the mantle of favoritism in the ladies' singles falls upon Jane Vaughan of Philadelphia, who was third. Theoretically, this 19-year-old misss is the best in the country—but she will have to prove it over the ability of Gretchen Merrill of Boston, and Charlotte Walther of New York, who were fourth and fifth. Gretchen was on the ice yesterday for the first time in two weeks due to illness, but Charlotte comes here straight from winning the senior ladies' title in the Eastern States championship. The other two entrants in this event include Dorothy Glazier of Boston, and Romona Allen of Oakland, Calif., last year's national junior winner.

Local Entrants

Local entrants in other events include Betsy Nichols and Roberta Jenks in the junior girls—Betsy was runner-up and Roberta third in the nationals last year; Leslie Glazier and Fay Kirby in the ladies' novice; William Junker of the Commonwealth Club, who won the Eastern States novice class, in the men's novice; and Mrs. Loretta Walsh Phelps of the Commonwealth Club and Fred Parmenter of The Skating Club of Boston, Mrs. Violette Morin and Wilbur O'Brien of the Commonwealth Club, Mrs. Ruth Hill and Paul Harrington of the Commonwealth Club, and Betsy Nichols and Harborne Stuart of The Skating Club of Boston—all in the dance competition.

The events are due to begin at 8:30 a. m. tomorrow with the ladies' novice school figures and continue almost without interruption until 11:15 p. m. Saturday night when the winners of the dance competition will give an exhibition. Tickets for all three days may be purchased at the rink.

Dom Di Mag Finds Fenway Snowbound

"That doesn't look much like a ball park," said Dominic Di Maggio, young Red Sox star, as he glanced out of a Fenway Park window at the snow-covered diamond this afternoon. "They'll have to remove that white stuff before I'll play on it."

Di Maggio is in town for tomorrow night's baseball writers' banquet at the Copley-Plaza.

"I'll probably stay around visiting friends until the week end," said Dom. "Then I'll fly back to 'Frisco. I'll drive across country to the Sarasota training camp and figure to leave about Feb. 22nd or 23rd. Anyhow, I'll be there when they pull out that batting cage."

Polich May Take Regular Spot In O's Net Tonight

Vic Polich, the Boston Olympics' regular goalie who was sidelined nearly two weeks ago in Atlantic City, is expected to take his place in the nets tonight when the Olympics skate onto the ice at River Vale.

Should Polich, who has had only a short practice session under his belt since he was injured, be unable to finish the game, Coach Hago Harrington plans to use Manager Howie McHugh. Howie, the former Dartmouth goalie, substituted for Vic when he was first hurt and turned in a grand exhiition for the period he worked.

The Olympics tonight will be trying to regain fourth place in the Eastern Hockey League standing, a spot they relinquished to River Vale by the margin of one point over the week end. As usual, however, they will be handicapped by a lack of regular players, as several stars including Bob Jeremiah, Danny Sullivan, and Frankie Spain find themselves unable to get away from Boston because of business.

Paul Gubord, the 'Pics high-scoring right wing, was expected to fly down this afternoon to team on the first line with Gerry Desrosiers and Jack Costello. The second wave will be the all-Junior trio of Art Shaughnessy, Ernie Garron, and Johnny Fitzgerald, while the third line will probably be made up at game time—when Hago finds out just exactly what men he has on hand.

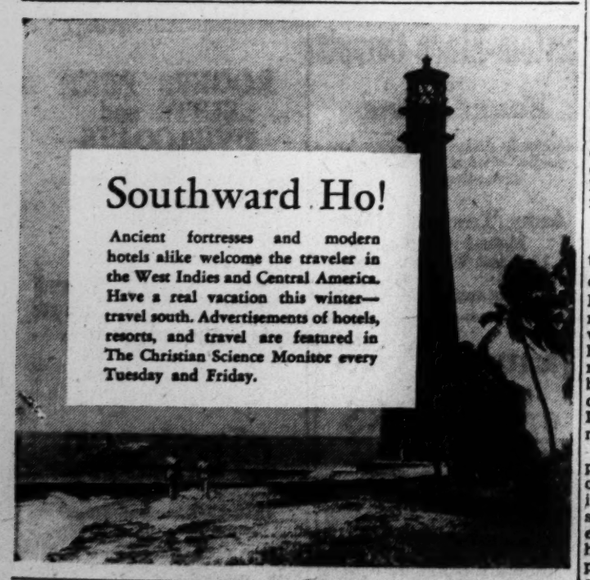
Semi-Pro Appointees

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Five zone commissioners were appointed today to the board of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress to direct the organization of leagues in their respective areas.

The appointees, all state semi-pro commissioners, are Ralph Miller, Derby, Vt., New England zone; Ray Brooks, Portland, Ore., far west; A. H. Kirksey, Waco, Texas, southern; Howard Matney, Worland, Wyo., Rocky Mountains; Frank Rice, Wichita, Kas., mid-west.

The Congress voted to award each league champion a trophy this season. Commissioner George H. Sisler of St. Louis will have final disposition of all disputes not settled within the leagues.

National Basketball League
By the Associated Press
Akron Firestone 58, Oshkosh (Wis.) 48.


Southward Ho!
Ancient fortresses and modern hotels alike welcome the traveler in the West Indies and Central America. Have a real vacation this winter—travel south. Advertisements of hotels, resorts, and travel are featured in The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Friday.

Future Sonja Henies?

By a Staff Photographer

Delegation From West Coast

These five girls arrived in Boston from the Pacific Coast this week to compete in the national figure skating championships which begin at The Skating Club of Boston tomorrow. From left to right: Margaret Field, San Francisco, novice class; Britta Lundequist, Seattle, Wash., junior; Marcella May, San Francisco, junior; Jean Sturgeon, Los Angeles, junior; and Patty Sonnekson of Colorado Springs, Colo., novice. Patty is junior champion of the Pacific Coast; Marcella was runner-up to the Pacific Coast senior champion; and Margaret is the California junior champion.

Chicago Black Hawks Show Surprising Young Defense

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Early in the season Red Dutton, manager of the New York Americans, campaigned the hockey circuit telling how good his Pat Eagan and Wilf Field were on defense. Not much talk about that going the rounds today, but there will be about the youthful Chicago defense trio of recent acquisition.

Manager Paul Thompson started the Chicago season with four tried defensemen, Earl Seibert, Art Wiebe, Jack Portland and Joe Cooper. Portland is with Canadiens today and Cooper is out of action with a leg injury. In goal he had Paul Goodman, but replaced him when important soft goals were seeping through.

When Portland and Cooper went out of action Johnny Mariucci and Dave "Red" Mackay were brought into play. Portland was sold to Canadiens in November and Mackay was given a trial, but only Mariucci survived. Cooper received his injury at New York, January 7 against Rangers and Mackay was called from Providence again. This time Mariucci and Mackay were paired together and it looks as if they cannot be pried apart.

Leaned on Experience

Sam Lo Presti created a favorable impression on Manager Thompson in the pre-season training and appeared to measure up to Goodman in every respect, but it seemed wise, all things being equal, to take the more experienced goalie, and Goodman had been with the Hawks the previous year. When Goodman faltered somewhat Lo Presti appeared, Sunday Jan. 5 in the Boston Garden to be exact, for his first major league test and held the vaunted Bruins to a two-all overtime tie. And there has been no good reason to remove him since.

With Lo Presti in goal and Mackay and Mariucci paired in front of him, Chicago boasts the heaviest defense in the league. Lo Presti scales close to 200 pounds. Mariucci goes over 190 and Mackay tips the beams at 215 or more. Lo Presti and Mariucci are United States born and bred players and Mackay hails from Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

Both Mariucci and Mackay are college men. Mariucci graduated from the University of Minnesota where he starred in both football and hockey. In football he was regular end under the coaching of Bernie Bierman and in the 1938 season he played 382 minutes. He was fast and a good pass receiver. Mackay came out of the University of Alberta a mining engineer, and during his college hockey days was known as "one man gang" on defense.

Eveleth Goalies

Eveleth, Minn., sets something in the way of a record for goal tenders of major league calibre. Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins, Mike Karakas, formerly of Chicago and now with Providence and Lo Presti all hail from there. Brimsek and Karakas had some merry goal tending battles when Mike was with Chicago and now he is at it again with Lo Presti, another fellow townsman.

For a big man Lo Presti surprises all concerned by the agile, cat-like manner he moves around in the nets. He is unusually fast shifting his feet and almost the equal of Brimsek in the speed of his hands. And he clears more expertly than any rookie goalie this observer has seen in professional hockey since 1924. It is too early to rate him other than as a rookie however.

There is youth, speed, weight and enthusiasm in that defense and when Mariucci and Mackay become adjusted and conserve some of their energy, Chicago will have a defense that will bow to no other pair in the curcuit. Mackay took up pro hockey to earn a little money before entering the engineering field, so there is doubt about how long he will play pro hockey and Mariucci may be called in the draft before long.

* * *

The 3-2 triumph evened the season play between the two teams, each having won 2, lost 2, tied 2 . . . Mush March flew to Boston from Chicago . . . Bill Cowley boasted at noon about how he would back-check the Hawks into submission, which is a laugh . . . And sure enough both Chicago goals were scored with "Back-checker" Cowley on the ice, "Well I was back there each time wasn't I," he protested after the game—but no one recalls what he was doing.

* * *

Cowley was set down hard by a Mackay bodycheck and Clapper kidded him after the game with, "You sure set that big Mackay back on his toes, Cowley" . . . The Bruins were warm in praise of the Chicago defense trio . . . For two periods the locals swarmed into Chicago territory and only the grand work of Lo Presti kept the score down.

With two points each, Bauer and Schmidt climbed into six-way tie for sixth in the scoring list . . . Cowley added another goal to his lead at the top . . . If Gordon Drillon is lost to the Leafs for long, Cowley should have little trouble staying ahead of Syl Apps who will miss the big right winger . . . Flash Hollett and Hill were well received by the fans since their sojourn to Hershey . . . Hollett tried too hard to figure in the scoring and was on the ice when both Chicago goals went in.

* * *

Bauer, Dumart and Cowley scored the Boston goals with Bob Carse and Dahlstrom tallying for Chicago and Phil Hergesheimer assisting in each . . . The first Boston goal was traced to Hergie who failed to cover Dumart and allowed him to race into the backboards unmolested to pass out to Bauer . . . The Cowley goal went in while Mackay was serving a tripping penalty and the Dumart score was registered with the Seibert-Wiebe defense on the ice.

* * *

Phil Watson is expected to be out of the Rangers line-up for a spell . . . Cooper will not return to the Black Hawks for three weeks or more . . . Paul Goodman is not playing hockey. He is tending to his electrical business in Winnipeg and will be ready if the Hawks need him in an emergency.

Swimming League Awaiting Tigers' Debut on Saturday

Princeton's debut at Annapolis Saturday against a Navy team which displayed balanced power in winning its first league meet from Pennsylvania 62 to 13 will feature the third week's competition of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League.

Gordon Wiley, a strapping second classman from Long Beach, Calif., won both the 50 and 100-yard freestyle races for Navy against Penn, clocking a brilliant 23.6 seconds in the 50. That's the best 50 of the young league season. Wiley, with two firsts, moved up among the individual scoring leaders. Although idle, Dartmouth's Roland Wilhelmy remained in the fore with 15 points.

Princeton, second to Yale in the league last season, was expected at the season's start to maintain the same position this year. The Tigers will have to prove their right to this ranking against a surprisingly strong Navy squad. If Yale lives up to first place expectations, the most interesting fight in the league will be that for second place. Princeton, Navy, Harvard, and Dartmouth all are in this fight.

Mid-year examinations cut this week's schedule to one meet, Princeton at Navy. Three meets are carded for next week, when the league steams full speed ahead. New England swimming enthusiasts already are anticipating with glee the Dartmouth-Harvard meet at Cambridge on February 15. The Big Green never has defeated Harvard in swimming, but the cry from the hills of Hanover is: "This is the year!"

League Standing

	Won	Lost	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.
Dartmouth	2	0	108	42
Harvard	1	0	45	30
Yale	1	0	66	9
Navy	1	0	62	13
Princeton	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	2	56	94
Pennsylvania	0	3	38	187

Last Week's Result

Navy 62, Pennsylvania 13.

This Week's Schedule

Saturday—Princeton at Navy.

Individual Scoring

Name and College	1	2	3	MR	FR	Pts
Wilhelmy, Dartmouth	3	0	0	0	0	15
McKinley, Columbia	1	1	2	0	2	14
Liskow, Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	1	12
O'Mara, Dartmouth	2	0	0	1	0	12
Higgins, Dartmouth	1	1	1	1	0	11
Simihtsi, Columbia	1	1	0	1	0	10
Carney, Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	0	10
Potter, Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	0	10
Powers, Harvard	2	0	0	0	0	10
Wiley, Navy	2	0	0	0	0	10
Brown, Columbia	0	2	0	1	0	8
Curwen, Harvard	1	1	0	0	0	8
Walton, Penn	0	2	2	0	0	8
Houck, Penn	0	2	1	0	0	7
Noble, Dartmouth	1	0	0	1	0	7
Tyson, Penn	0	2	1	0	0	7
Kusaila, Colombia	0	1	1	0	1	6
Crowley, Dartmouth	0	1	1	0	1	6
Martens, Dartmouth	0	1	1	1	0	6
Stowell, Harvard	0	2	0	0	0	6

Scoring computed on basis of 5 points for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1 2-3 for participation on winning medley relay team (MR) and 1¾ for free style relay team (FR). Fractions carried to nearest point.

Best Performances

(In 75-foot pools only)

50-yard freestyle—Wiley, Navy, 23.6s.
100-yard freestyle—Powers, Harvard, 54.2s.
220-yard freestyle—Sanburn, Yale, 2m. 18.8s.
440-yard freestyle—Peter, Yale, 5m. 13.5s.
150-yard backstroke—Drucker, Harvard, 1m. 43s.
200-yard breaststroke—Potter, Dartmouth 2m. 32.2s.
Fancy dive—Cooke, Yale, 128.5 points.
300-yard medley relay — Dartmouth (O'Mara, Martens, Higgins), 3m. 08s.
400-yard relay—Yale (Vreeland, Smith, Wilson, Britton), 3m. 45.6s.

Husky Work Plan Adds Three Men To Hoop Forces

Northeastern's winter athletic teams showed a net gain of two men as the result of the shifts in divisions at the college. Three new candidates, including Vin Labowicz, have reported for basketball, while hockey has lost Paul Cleary, regular goal tender.

Under Northeastern's co-operative plan, students alternate between 10 week periods of work and study. Frequently the co-operative jobs take them away from Greater Boston and thus make it impossible for them to compete in athletics. Cleary's job comes in this category.

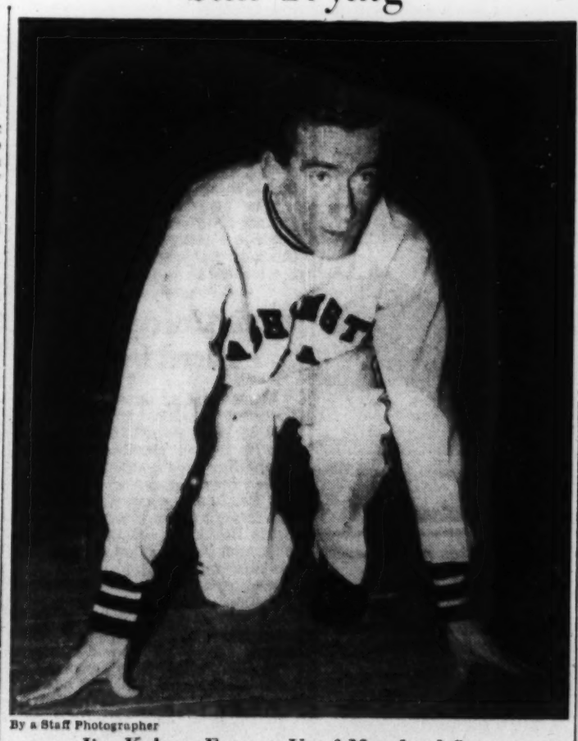
Labowicz, providing he can work himself into shape, should be a real help to the basketball team. He played on the sensational freshman basketball team three years ago, but has been out of activities since that time. He weighs close to 200 pounds, although his best competitive weight is some 20 pounds less.

In addition to the Maynard boy, Coach Jimmy Dunn also greeted John DeLuca, a reserve last year, and Buck Mitchell. The three newcomers will work hard in an effort to get into shape for the Springfield game here Saturday night.

Postponed Again

HAVANA, Jan. 29 (AP) — Bad weather today forced the postponement of the second race for the Cup of Cuba in the International Star Class Regatta for the second straight day.

Still Trying



By a Staff Photographer

Jim Kehoe, Former U. of Maryland Star

He will attempt to shatter Campbell Kane's 880- and 1,000-yard indoor track monopoly Saturday in the Millrose Games in New York. Still another chance will be offered in the Boston A. A. Games in the Boston Garden a week later.

Kehoe Started Athletic Career as Tennis Player

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Campbell Kane, the handsome Indiana University six-footer, has been dominating the 800 and 1,000-yard races during this fall and winter season. But most of the track critics agree that one of these days—or nights—the former University of Maryland star, Jim Kehoe, will shatter this monopoly. Jim has been flirting with the idea since the Sugar Bowl meet at New Orleans a month ago, yet has fallen a few yards short each time. He tries again in the Millrose Games at New York on Saturday and at the fifty-second annual B. A. A. Games in the Boston Garden a week later.

To keep the records straight, Kehoe trailed Kane across the finish line in the Sugar Bowl 880-yard run, did the same thing in the Veterans of Foreign Wars 880 about three weeks ago and did it again in the Prout 1,000 last Saturday.

Bumped By Borican

Jim ran a good race on each occasion, but found Kane's "kick" too strong on the bell lap. However, the Maryland boy has had enough in reserve for the stretch to outdistance such high-stepping rivals as John Borican, Andy Neidnig, Leslie MacMitchell and Charley Beetham. Jim set the pace in the Prout special until the back stretch of the final lap, and although bumped by Borican on the last turn, managed to keep his stride and chase Kane across the line.

Although this is Kehoe's third winter of indoor running, it is his first before New England crowds. While at College Park, dual meets kept him busy. Occasionally he could get away to compete in New York, but never to make the longer journey to the Hub. Now that he has graduated, however, he is free to accept all invitations.

Tennis Player

In his high school days, Kehoe was a tennis player, and it was because of the racquet sport that he eventually developed into a top-flight runner.

"Tennis was my only athletic interest while attending Belair High School in Maryland," is the way Kehoe tells his story. "I spent most of my spare time on the courts. Hoping to improve my game, I went to 'Doc' Hopkins, the track coach, and asked him to teach me starts and sprints. I figured sprinting would build up my legs and stamina for tennis.

"One day Hopkins was having his track men run a mile race," Jim continued. "I happened to be around at the time. He began kidding me about running in it and so did some of the others. So I decided to do it, just for fun. Well, to make a long story short, I won it and ever since have been a track man. In college I ran the quarter, half, mile and two-mile, but I guess the half is my favorite."

Teaching History

At College Park Kehoe majored in physical education, but now is teaching history at Mount Rainier High School in Washington, D. C.

"I do my training on the University of Maryland track, thanks to Geary Epply, my varsity coach there," said Kehoe. "I enjoy running on the boards and shall continue to as long as it doesn't interfere with my work. Being a young fellow, I guess there isn't any reason why I shouldn't keep at it a few more years."

Kehoe has accepted invitations to run in both the Millrose and B. A. A. meets.

"Yes, I'd like to run two races in the Millrose Games," said Jim, "But I realize they may not let me. I'd like to run the 880 against Kane and the 1,000 against Borican."

However, no matter where Kehoe is allowed to start, you can be sure he will be close to that finish line when the photographer's bulbs begin to flash.

Sports Around the Hub

Borican Runs in Hunter Mile

Confident he can jump right into the thick of the present one-mile scramble, John Borican will run that distance in the B. A. A. Games a week from Saturday at the Boston Garden. The Shore A. C. star from Elberon, N. J., 1,000-yard record holder indoors and winner of the Lapham 1,000 for the past two years, as well as the B. A. A. standard bearer at 2m. 12s., recently was clocked in a 4m. 13.2s. mile, which he ran without the benefit of competition. Although John has been pushed into the 1,000-yard background by such new arrivals as Campbell Kane and Jim Kehoe, he may be ready to give John Munski, Walter Mehl and the others a battle in the Hunter Mile.

* * *

Blond Fred Wolcott, the stylish Texan from Rice Institute who won the 50-yard dash and 45-yard hurdles in the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet a while back, is returning to the Hub for those two events in the B. A. A. Games. As Harold Davis, the sensational Californian has already entered the sprints, there should be some lively competition in the shorter races.

* * *

Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced this afternoon that Stanley Andrews, the catcher from Lyn, and Claude Wilborn, outfielder purchased from Newark of the International League, had signed 1941 contracts. Wilborn joined the Bees last September, but was used in only five games. However, he comes highly regarded from Newark and should be heard from after Casey Stengel assembles his athletes at San Antonio next month. The local National Leaguers have carried Andrews for several years, and now that Al Lopez has departed, the Lynn boy may get more work.

* * *

Dominic Di Maggio, whose plane trip from San Francisco was interrupted by inclement weather in the Middle West, reached the Boston Airport this morning shortly after 9 o'clock and went directly to Fenway Park. In the afternoon the rising young Red Sox center fielder settled in a chair in the press room at Fenway and answered a barrage of questions, fired at him by the news-hungry scribes. Dom receives the annual rookie award of the Boston Chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, at the annual Copley-Plaza dinner tomorrow evening. The affair, incidentally, is again a sellout.

* * *

At the Bruins' dinner last night in the Hotel Manger, prior to the Chicago Black Hawk game, Manager Paul Thompson of the visitors quizzed the writers on the number of 200-goal players in National Hockey League history. There are seven—Howie Morenz, Dit Clapper, Busher Jackson, Bill Cook, Nels Stewart, Aurel Joliat and Charley Conacher. Hooley Smith, now with Americans, has 199.

The Red Sox this afternoon announced the outright release of Marvin Owen, veteran infielder, who was listed as a coach on the recently-printed club roster. Owen is now a free agent and may be able to find another spot for himself in the American League.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Boston Yacht Club announces its twentieth annual "Dog Watch" series, with a schedule as follows: Commodore Elcock night Feb. 10, Commodore Martin night Feb. 24, Commodore Nichols night March 10, Commodore Sawyer night March 31 . . . If there are better goal tenders in the N. H. L. than Chicago's Sam Lo Presti, they aren't much better—as he played last night . . . Bill Fleming signed his Red Sox contract yesterday . . . Pete Waters, veteran Manhattan track mentor, says Chuck Fenske will beat Walter Mehl in the Wanamaker Mile.

* * *

The touring Chilean ski team was feted last night at The Country Club in Brookline by several Boston ski clubs and the White Mountain Ski Runners . . . Amherst, Worcester Tech, Connecticut and Mass State would like to get together in a B. A. A. relay . . . Mickey Owen has rejected three Brooklyn Dodger contracts . . Jack Rothrock, one-time Red Sox outfielder, is the new manager of the San Bernardino Club in the California League . . . Heinie Manush will skipper the Red Sox Greensboro (N. C.) farm in the class B Piedmont League.

Centreville Pilot

CENTREVILLE, Md. (AP)—F. A. Bartlett, business manager of the Centreville Club of the Eastern Shore League, has been notified that Ed Walls, second baseman, will return here this season as manager.

The information came from Herb Pennock, chief of the Boston Red Sox farm system. Walls, 25, has been affiliated with the Sox the past four years. Contracts have been mailed to 18 of the 20 players scheduled to report here April 15.

North Carolina and Auburn Undefeated in Southern Basketball Conferences

Alabama Poly Put on Court Map by Two Six-Footers

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—North Carolina, defending basketball champions of the Southern conference, and Auburn of the Southeastern Conference stand as the only undefeated teams in their respective groups at the finish of the fifth week of the season.

The North Carolina quintet, hot after another conference championship, turned in two impressive victories last week, defeating North Carolina State 47-26, and the University of Maryland 55-36. The Carolina boys lost to the Navy at Annapolis 42-34, the fourth setback at the hands of outside teams.

That there isn't another unbeaten team in the league is largely due to North Carolina's efforts, for among the five conference victims of the Tar Heels are the four quintets which to date have lost only one game each.

Generals Downed Four

South Carolina with three victories and Richmond with two were idle last week. Washington and Lee's Generals advanced to fourth place in the standing by beating Virginia Tech. The Generals have downed four conference teams, but dropped one decision to North Carolina. Duke, William and Mary, and Wake Forest are tied for the fifth spot with three wins each in four conference games.

Auburn gained undisputed lead in the Southeastern Conference when Kentucky defeated Georgia Tech in Atlanta last week. Tech was previously undefeated in the league.

Back in the middle of December when the Auburn Tigers cagers had been practicing very hard, the experts gave Auburn little chance in the Conference, but a couple of lanky lads are putting Auburn on the basketball map. They are Frank Manci, 6-foot forward, and Shag Hawkins, 6-foot 3-inch center from Alabama.

Hawkins Scores 48

Hawkins, in three games in the conference, made a total of 48 points. Manci dropped in 12 shots from the floor and seven from the foul line for a total of 31. Auburn beat Tulane, Vanderbilt, and Clemson last week.

Florida, idle this past week, held fast to second place in the standing with five victories and one defeat. Tennessee's Volunteers beat Mississippi State and Georgia to take third place.

* * *

Gardnar Mulloy, amateur tennis coach of Miami's undefeated Hurricanes, is seeing his dreams come true this week in Miami. The nation's finest tennis players are playing in the University of Miami Invitation Tennis Tournament. Gar, ranked seventh in the nation himself, is one of the favorites in his own tourney, having triumphed over Kovacs and Sabin in the Sugar Bowl in December. He went to the finals of the national doubles this summer, and played on the victorious East team in the East-West series.

* * *

Regulations for the South Atlantic Athletic Association, a recently formed group of colleges that would de-emphasize athletics, were discussed in Atlanta last week by representatives from the eight schools.

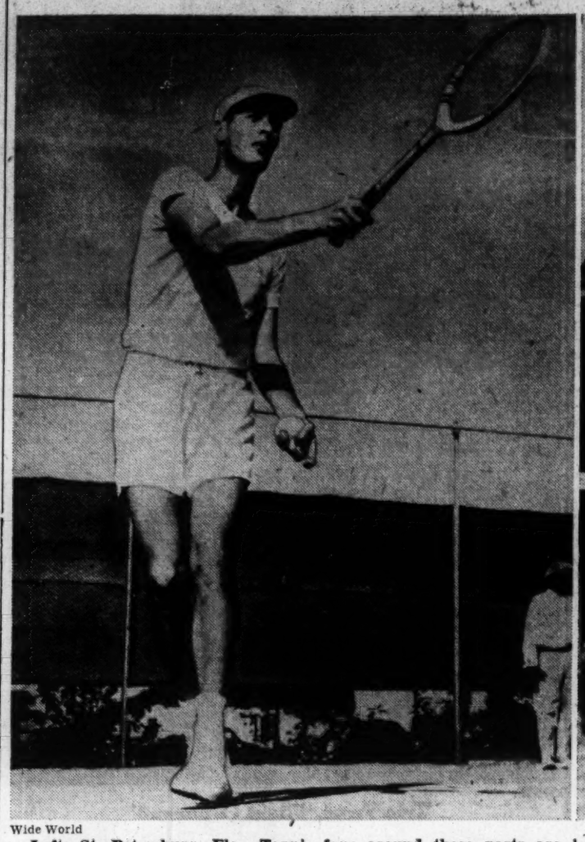
Frank B. Anderson, Faculty Director of Athletics at Oglethorpe, said ideas advanced at the session would be represented to presidents of the schools for use in drawing up conference regulations.

Schools other than Oglethorpe in the association are Mercer, Wofford, Presbyterian, Erskine, Newberry, Stetson and Rollins. Mercer was added to the group at a meeting last month.

Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, President at Oglethorpe, said the association wants to save amateur intercollegiate athletics and feels that unless something is done to stop the present financial drain on the smaller institutions, the existence of some schools will be endangered.

C. J.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: St. Petersburg, Fla.—Tennis fans around these parts are rating Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., as another Bill Tilden, not because of his height but because of his smashing play on the courts. Kovacs won his third straight on the winter tennis circuit by defeating Bobby Riggs in the final of the annual Florida West Coast tournament. He previously had won the Dixie tournament at Tampa and the Florida State tournament at Orlando. Right: La Crosse, Wis.—Ken Bartholomew of Minneapolis, who won his second national outdoor speed skating championship in three years, and Carmelita Landry of Fitchburg, Mass., who captured the senior women's championship here recently, are pictured with their trophies after their victories.

Myron Piker of Northwestern In Final Year of Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Myron Piker, Northwestern University's crack sprinter, holder of both the indoor and outdoor Big Ten dash titles, is preparing for his 1941 debut in the Illinois Relays, Feb. 15, when he will defend the 75-yard championship which he won last year in :07.5.

Piker enters his final year of competition with one of the best records ever compiled by a Wildcat sprinter. He has been the conference indoor and outdoor champion for two years despite the fact that a pulled leg muscle hampered his sophomore activities. He holds all of Northwestern's sprint records from the 60 to 220-yard dashes.

In addition to Piker, Northwestern will have several other strong contenders in the Illini meet. Capt. Joe Finch has hopes of annexing the 75-yard high hurdles in which he placed second last year. He placed third in both the indoor and outdoor conference high hurdles last year. Chuck Horvath, another senior, is entered in the low hurdles.

Jim Smith who won the Big Ten indoor high jump title last year with a mark of 6 feet 4 inches, will make his third attempt to capture the Illini championship. He placed fourth last year. Don Smith who placed second in the conference outdoor high jump with a mark of 6 feet 3 inches, is also entered.

Ed Thistlethwaite, veteran pole vaulter, who soared 13 feet 11 inches as a sophomore two years ago, will attempt to improve on that mark in the 1941 campaign. Since entering dental school he has been unable to work out regularly and it is doubtful if he will attain his previous peak performance.

Northwestern will be represented in both the one-mile and two-mile relays. The mile team will be picked from a group consisting of Jim Mullendore, Jerry Schneider, Chuck Horvath, Bob Motl and Bill Warmington. The two-mile team will consist of Don Johnson, Fred Doerrs, Wes Nunn and Win Frederickson.

Track Has Inside Track On Sports at Mich. Normal

Associated Press Feature Service

YPSILANTI, Mich. — Most schools make their major bid for athletic fame on the gridiron or basketball court. Not Michigan Normal College. Track is the No. 1 sport there.

Dr. Lloyd W. Olds, the Hurons' coach since 1929 and president of the Michigan A. A. U., credits a 47-year-old "track tradition" for Normal's remarkable track and cross-country records and the keen interest shown by the student body in the sports.

"We were the first state school west of the Alleghenies to establish track," he says. "We had 127 out of 900 men students report last season alone."

Here's the Michigan Normal record for the past 19 years:

Won 89 dual track meets, lost 12; won eight state intercollegiate track team championships; won five Michigan A. A. U. track titles; won two central intercollegiate track championships and one national A. A. U. junior championship.

In cross-country the Ypsilanti institution claims an even more imposing record:

Won 80 dual meets and lost three; won nine state intercollegiate team titles; won seven Michigan A. A. U. team titles; won three central intercollegiate team titles; won one national junior A. A. U. championship.

The Michigan Normal cross-country squads also were second in the national senior A. A. U. meets in 1929, 1933 and 1940, and in the national collegiate cross-country run last fall.

Where To Dine

BOSTON

ALBIANI CAFETERIA

Fine Foods at Lowest Prices

151 Huntington Avenue

Mechanics Building

7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston

1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Street

Walton's

20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS

Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.

Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.

Why Not Have the Best?

KUM-UP-TU

Luncheon and Dinner

Food Carefully Selected and Well-Prepared

55 FALMOUTH STREET

Opp. The Christian Science Publishing Society

MR. and MRS. GEORGE DEMERS, Proprietors

KENMORE LUNCH

Restaurant and Cafeteria

526 Commonwealth Avenue at Kenmore Square

Quality Foods at Reasonable Prices

Refined Atmosphere

Lobster Claw

280 Huntington Ave. Just Above Mass. Ave.

FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS

Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE

86 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner Specials

Also A LA CARTE

Air Conditioned for Your Comfort

Brittany COFFEE SHOP

Luncheon Tea Dinner

Open every day in the week

229 Newbury St., Near Exeter Ken. 8470

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SUNDAY BUFFET SUPPER

Served 6 to 8 P. M.

Some like it hot, some like it cold— we have both! 75c

HOTEL COMMANDER

16 Garden Street — Cambridge

BELMONT, MASS.

THE PINE CUPBOARD

Special Luncheon 25c to 50c

Dinners Served 5 to 8 P. M. 35c to 65c

Open Every Day Except Sunday

88 Leonard Street Bel. 3320

Where To Dine

HACKENSACK, N. J.

Good food— as in the best homes

NYSTROM'S

Route 4 No. Hackensack, N. J.

OPEN SUNDAYS

Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 50c

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Spruce 9858 Private Rooms for Groups

Why Not Try

THE TALLY HO

HOME COOKED FOODS

1607 Moravian Street

Between Sansom and Walnut Streets

Luncheons, 11 to 3 Dinners 5 to 8

35 to 65 cents 50c, 85c, $1.00

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Rifle and Pistol Summary

The 1940 rifle and pistol target shooting sport, reaching a new peak in number of competitive shooters and registered tournaments, showed a 48 per cent increase over the 1939 activities—to mark the trend of the last four years. Serving as an indication of the increased popularity in the sport are the 298 tournaments registered with the National Rifle Association in 1940 as compared with 196 in '39; 19,618 registrations in these events over the 13,217 of the previous year.

In keeping with this trend is the onslaught on National records, surging upward toward the possible score of various courses, and in some cases reaching that goal. Twenty-four records were broken over the outdoor courses alone. Most spectacular of these among the small bore rifle group was the performance turned in by Arthur Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y., who lengthened the run of 220 consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 yards set at the 1939 National matches by Bill Schweitzer, Hillside, N. J., to 324. Jackson was firing in an official match at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and quit the trying ordeal after hours of continuous firing with his string of perfect hits unbroken.

The Grand Slam of pistol honors, ownership of the three records over the National Match Course with .22, .38 and .45 caliber handguns, was attained by al Hemming, Detroit Police Officer, when he added the center-fire record to his previously held .22 and .45 caliber high marks.

Harry Reeves, of the Detroit Police Team, added the greatest collection of titles for his season's efforts, taking the National All-Caliber Championship of the Camp Perry National Matches, the South Atlantic at Savannah, Ga., and the National Mid-Winter at Tampa, Fla.

Dave Carlson, New Haven, Conn., became the outstanding small bore rifleman with his victory in the Nationals over the largest field of .22 caliber riflemen ever brought together.

Among the junior riflemen, Munhall, Pa., High School continued their National Championship run, setting up their fourth consecutive title in the high school, junior club open series.

The University of Iowa upset the reigning collegiate champions from the U. S. Naval Academy by decidedly whipping all collegiate entries in the nation-wide shoot-off of early April.

Top Ten

Rifle

Carlson, Dave, New Haven, Conn.; Schweitzer, Wm. P., Hillside, N. J.; Israelson, Merle, Akron, Ohio; Kuhn, Willet, Houston, Texas; Woodring, Wm., Alton, Ill.; Lear, Samuel C., Vallejo, Calif.; Triggs, Ransford D., Madison, N. J.; Grooms, Stan, Grove City, Ohio; Parker, F. O., Rock Island, Ill.; Kuhn, Frederick O., Stratford, Conn.

Pistol

Hemming, A. W., Detroit, Mich.; Reeves, H. W., Detroit, Mich.; Spavor, P. C., St. Louis, Mo.; Walsh, W. R., Arlington, Va.; Curo, G. W., San Francisco, Calif.; Barrier, Sgt. T. E., U. S. Marine Corp.; Engbrecht, J. J., Los Angeles, Calif.; Benner, Sgt. H. L., U. S. Infantry; Rogers, M. R., Colville, Wash.; Wilson, GMIC M. O., U. S. Coast Guard.

Small Bore Rifle

National Small Bore Rifle Championship—Dave Carlson, New Haven, Conn., score 3187 x 3200.

National Collegiate Team Championship—University of Iowa, score 1403 x 1300.

Junior Team Championship—Munhall, Pennsylvania, High School, for fourth consecutive year.

National Small Bore Rifle Team Championship (The Caswell Trophy)—Pennsylvania Civilian Club members, score 2380 x 2400.

Big Bore Rifle

The National Military Rifle Championship (U. S. Service Rifle)—Sergt. William J. Coffman, U. S. Infantry, score 289 x 300.

National Military Rifle Team Championship—U. S. Marine Corps Team, score 2833 x 3000.

N. R. A. .30-Caliber Rifle Grand Aggregate—Sergt. Roscoe R. Grider, U. S. Cavalry, score 581 x 600.

The Wimbledon Long Range Free Rifle Championship—Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, U. S. Marine Corps, score 100-24V's.

Pistol

The National All-Caliber Pistol Championship—Harry Reeves, Detroit Police, score 848 x 900.

National Service Pistol Championship—Joseph P. Corr, Philadelphia Police, score 277 x 300.

National Service Pistol Team Championship—U. S. Infantry Team, score 1343 x 1500.

National Police Championship—Alfred Hemming, Detroit Police, score 291 x 300.

Miss Marble Wins; Bill Tilden Returns

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29 (AP)—Alice Marble defeated Mary Hardwick, the English champion, last night before 3,000 tennis fans at the Gardens. Queen Alice won 6—3, 6—2, scoring her eleventh victory in 12 starts along the professional tennis trails of the nation.

The American's service was too hard, her accuracy from the base line was too good and she put away too many volleys at the net for her opponent.

Big Bill Tilden playing with youthful exuberance, dropped a brilliant 6—1, 4—6, 6—1, battle to Donald Budge, the men's pro champion, but won the crowd with his spectacular victory in the second set.

It was Tilden's first appearance in a fortnight. In the second set he allowed Budge only nine points on his service.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 28

National League

Boston 3, Chicago 2.

American League

Cleveland 3, Springfield 1.
Providence 2, New Haven 1.

American Association

St. Paul 3, St. Louis 1.

Tonight's Schedule

American League

Pittsburgh at Cleveland.

American Association

St. Louis at Minneapolis.
Tulsa at Omaha.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Iowa State 24, Kansas State 6.

FEATS of POWER

IN 1928 AT PLANICA, JUGOSLAVIA A SKI-JUMPER LEAPED 350 FEET LONGEST JUMP ON RECORD

—FOR SWIFT, EASY STARTS BUY ESSO EXTRA

PUT MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

Bruins Beat Chicago For 14-Straight

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	19	8	3	89	57	41
Boston	14	7	9	103	73	37
Detroit	13	10	8	71	60	34
Chicago	12	12	6	70	75	30
Rangers	10	14	7	81	82	27
Montreal	10	16	4	70	83	24
Americans	6	17	7	53	107	19

Result Jan. 28

Boston 3, Chicago 2.

By the Associated Press

Boston's famous "Kitchener Kids" took charge of beating the Chicago Black Hawks, 3-2, last night for the Bruin's 14th consecutive game without a defeat. And that performance seems to bear out the statements that the Bruins are just arriving at their top form for the season.

Although Boston is leading the National Hockey League in scoring, the "Kids" haven't been performing up to last season's standards, when Milt Schmidt led the league in scoring and Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer tied for second. This year "Passing" Bill Cowley has been doing the heavy work of point-getting while the latest official records showed Schmidt and Bauer tied for 11th place, 14 points behind him. Dumart has been out of action a good part of the time and that apparently threw the whole line off stride.

But last night it was different. The "Sauerkraut" boys were in there and gave their team a big boost in their quest for the record unbeaten streak, which now stands at 19 straight by the New York Rangers.

Bauer started things off in the first minute of the second period by scoring on a pass-out from Dumart. Then Dumart made the clinching tally in the third frame, moving in fast to take Bauer's pass. Schmidt, as usual, started both plays. Cowley, of course, had his innings when he scored his tenth goal and 38th point of the season on passes from Roy Conacher and Art Jackson early in the second frame.

Chicago couldn't score until the final period was half over. Then Bob Carse got one in less than a minute before Dumart's tally. Cully Dahlstrom collected the other Black Hawk goal while Boston's Desse Smith was serving a penalty. Phil Hergesheimer drew assists on both.

Amerks Exchange

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 29 (AP)—Goalie Charles Rayner, and Pete Kelly and Chuck Corrigan, a pair of wings, left the Springfield Indians last night to join the New York Americans of the National Hockey League.

The trio went to the Amerks in exchange for Goalie Earl Robertson, John Sorrell and Fred Hunt, who were sent to Springfield earlier in the day, and will play against the Chicago Black Hawks in a league engagement Thursday night. Manager Mervyn "Red" Dutton of the Americans accompanied them to New York.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Washington	27	6	4	58
Baltimore	23	11	5	51
Atlantic City	18	17	4	40
River Vale	14	24	1	29
Boston	13	22	2	28
New York	12	27	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	14	4	1	29
Washington	13	2	2	28
Atlantic City	9	9	1	19
Boston	6	10	1	13
River Vale	6	12	1	13
New York	4	15	0	8

Result Jan. 28

Washington 8, Atlantic City 4.

First AAU Unit Formed as Aid to Defense

The new commission plan that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States has presented to its forty-one district associations whereby autonomous units are set up within existing structures already is in operation and the first unit definitely functioning. This was revealed yesterday by Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Ferris.

President L. di Benedetto of New Orleans organized the new group himself, the Opelousas A. A. U. Commission that will work under the guidance of the Southern Association. The A. A. U. president also has made preliminary arrangements for commissions at Winnfield, La., Pansacola, Fla., Mobile, Ala. and Rouston, La.

The idea behind the plan is to organize units in locations not readily administered by the district associations themselves. Each of these commissions bears the same relations to the associations that they bear to the national A. A. U. They have their own officers, committees and administrative setup as their parent body. When the plan is in full operation it will provide the greatest stimulus to organzed sport that the country ever has had.

From all sections of the United States the response of the district groups to the plan has been unanimously in its favor. Many of them already have laid the ground-work for setting units in operation since they realize speed is necessary because a healthy and sports-conscious youth is needed as part of the national defense program.

President di Benedetto chose the town of Opelousas to start the Southern Association commission drive because it is active in sports and 150 miles away from the Southern headquarters at New Orleans. The Opelousas Commission will govern a territory that takes in a thirty-mile radius of the town. Among the nine commissioners elected to run it are the mayor, the sports editor of the local paper and a priest who has been promoting sports as part of his parish work. An independent basketball league of six teams, hitherto outside of the A. A. U., will join the new outfit.

At Winnfield, La., which is in the northern part of the state, about 300 miles from New Orleans, the men to run the unit already have been selected. The Pensacola unit will be formed this week with Ruston and Mobile added to the list later on.

New Court Record Probable

PHILIPPI, W. Va., Jan. 29 (AP)—If Ken Griffith, who plays forward—a lot of forward—for Alderson Broaddus College, scores 20 points against Salem tomorrow night, it won't be news. He has an average of 22.25 points for 12 basketball games this season.

But if Griffith scores 22 points, it will be news, for Hank Luisetti, who played a better-than-fair game for Stanford several years back, will assume the status of a "former" college basketball scoring champion.

Small College Star

That is to say that Kenneth Griffith, six-foot, two-inch star who plays for a little Baptist college with an enrollment of less than 200, is about to replace the Stanford flash in the sports record books.

There's no particular demand for him to make record-breaking speed in this one game. Twelve contests remain on the Alderson Broaddus schedule, requiring only that he score something less than two points in each for the 22 he needs to break Luisetti's four-year total of 1,596.

But folks in this small, north-central West Virginia town believe tomorrow night's the night, and they'll pack the small college gymnasium to be in on "the record." Kenny, whom they all know by his first name, started his basketball career six years ago as a junior at Wellsburg (W. Va.) high school.

Ahead of Luisetti

Griffith scored 354 points his first year here as a freshman member of the varsity, and added 380 more as a sophomore. Last season, he connected for a record-breaking total of 575 points in 688 minutes of play. At that stage, his three-year scoring mark was ahead of Luisetti's figure for his best three seasons by 18 points, 1,309 to 1,291. The Stanford star scored 305, 410, 416, and 465 in his four years of college competition.

The best game of Griffith's career was against Concord State Teachers last season, when he counted 41 points. Twice this year, he has scored 34 points in a game.

Alderson Broaddus has won 58 games and lost 24 in the last four years. This season's record stands at eight wins and four losses.

Cunningham Adds To Hockey Lead In Scoring List

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Through the simple process of setting up three plays while his closest rival was figuring in two assists, Les Cunningham, Cleveland ace increased his lead over Glen Brydson, Springfield star, yesterday for top American Hockey League scoring honors.

Cunningham's three assists during the past week brought his total to 43 points, two more than Brydson. Meanwhile, Lloyd Roubell of Pittsburgh went scoreless and had to remain content with 35.

Ed Bush, Providence defenseman, added four more minutes to his penalty total to bring it to 56. Vic Myles of New Haven, also spent that much time cooling off and follows with 52 minutes.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Cunningham, Cleveland	16	27	43
Brydson, Springfield	18	23	41
Roubell, Pittsburgh	15	20	35
Desilets, Cleveland	14	19	33
Thurrier, Springfield	12	21	33
Kelly, Springfield	7	25	33
Demarco, Providence	14	17	31
W. Kilres, Hershey	10	21	31
Patterson, New Haven	14	16	30
Locking, Cleveland	14	16	30
Kirk, Hershey	12	18	30
Mosienko, Providence	11	19	30
Hunt, Springfield	15	14	29
Girour, Providence	14	15	29
Mason, Springfield	13	15	28
Smith, Philadelphia	13	15	28

Matthew J. McGrath

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Police Inspector Matthew J. McGrath, former Olympic hammer-throwing champion, passed on early today. He won his Olympic title at the 1912 games, when he set a record which stood 24 years. McGrath was a veteran of 39 years on the police force and held two heroism citations.

Willie Hoppe Is Still The Wizard of Old

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Aspirants to the world's three-cushion billiards championship today knew the worst—Willie Hoppe still is the wizard of old and the man to beat in the current battle.

The finest players in the world have been competing during the past two weeks in the title tournament while Hoppe was recuperating.

Last night he began defense of the championship, although still a bit weak. But the other players and a packed house of spectators saw he had the "old touch," regained in three days of practice.

Hoppe ran through young Herb Peterson of St. Louis in 50 minutes for a 50 to 15 victory in 32 innings, tying the meet's "best game" so far. Peterson played Hoppe on even terms for 18 innings during which the champion could score only 12 points.

Then he got the balls to rolling just right, reeled off a high-run of nine and scored 37 billiards in the last 14 innings in sensational style. His margin over Peterson was the most decisive in the meet and the match also was the shortest of the tourney at this point.

But he still has a long way to go to catch up with the front-runners of the field—Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia; Allen Hall, Chicago, and Jay Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif., all undefeated in seven matches apiece. In close pursuit were Jake Schaefer, Cleveland; Art Thurnblad, Kenosha, Wis., and Welker Cochran, San Francisco, each of whom has lost only one decision.

Hoppe, whose second opponent tonight is Len Kenney, Chicago, now must play 16 matches before Feb. 12, when the tournament closes.

In other matches yesterday Joe Moriarty, Chicago, defeated Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago, 50 to 36; Paul Lewin, Chicago, defeated Clarence Jackson, Detroit, 50 to 41; Thurnblad trimmed Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y., 50 to 29, and Bozeman defeated John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, 50 to 35.

Fred Fitzsimmons Will Abandon His Coaching Duties

BROOKLYN (AP)—Fred Fitzsimmons, the portly pitching star of the Brooklyn Dodgers, has returned his signed contract to President Larry MacPhail.

Although no figures were announced, the Dodgers not being prepared to enter into any contests for record salaries, Fitz was given an increase over last year.

It also was announced that his feat in winning 16 games against two losses in 1940 had caused Manager Leo Durocher to decide to use Fred as a fulltime pitcher instead of sharing his time in a coaching assignment as last year. He will start against Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and be used in relief against other clubs.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 28

Purdue 38, Detroit 16.
California 49, St. Mary's (Calif.) 39.
Virginia 37, Richmond 22.
Georgia 59, Mercer 47.
North Carolina 43, Wake Forest 40.
Friends 42, Sterling 23.
Trinity (Tex.) 48, McMurry 36.
Howard Payne 59, Abilene Christian 57.
Chicago Teachers 25, Georgia Williams 22.
Davidson 48, Furman 34.
Kirksville Osteo. 38, Central (Mo.) 31.
Davis and Elkins 46, Bethany (W. Va.) 43.
Defiance 59, U. of Mexico 54.
Omaha 66, York 37.
Penn (Ia) 31, Parsons 22.
Calvin 77, Ferris Institute 46.
Lawrence Tech 45, Assumption 35.
Indiana (Pa) Tchrs 49, Slippery Rock 38.
St. Thomas 39, River Falls Tchrs 35.
Lasalle 43, West Chester 31.
Marshall 58, Scranton 43.
Peru 46, Midland 39.
Wayne Tchrs 45, Nebraska Wesleyan 40.
St. Joseph's (Ind) 40, Cen. (Ind) Nor. 37.
Tarkio 48, Missouri Valley 35.
Dubuque 44, Upper Iowa 28.
Bethany (Kas) 50, Kansas Wesleyan 47.
Buena Vista 47, Western Union 36.

Mize Declines Offer

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Johnny Mize, whose 43 home runs topped both major leagues last year, declined to accept the 1941 contract offered by the Cardinals. Salary figures were not disclosed.

Misses Hicks And Kirby Lead Miami Parade

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Medalist Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta led a parade of favorites through the first round of the tenth annual Miami Biltmore women's golf tournament yesterday.

Miss Hicks, whose qualifying 74 amazed the galleries, shot near-par golf in defeating Mrs. George Church of Coconut Grove, Fla., 6 and 5.

The Atlantan's performance was nearly flawless as she scored an outgoing par 38 and went on to rout Mrs. Marion Hochheimer of New York, 9 and 7, without the loss of a hole.

Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., runnerup in the last national tournament, carded a first-nine 37, but still was hardest pressed of the favorites in defeating Helen White of New York, 3 and 1.

Louise Suggs, the 17-year-old Georgian from Lithia Springs who won the first two winter tournaments, kept pace with a 6-and-4 victory over Marie L. Smith of St. Joseph, Mo.

Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., trimmed Mrs. J. G. Spitz of Miami, 7 and 5. Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., defeated Catherine Fox of Glenridge, N. J., 6 and 5.

Mrs. L. G. Pray of Washington won the closest match with a 19-hole victory over Mrs. E. B. Miller of Summit, N. J.

Miss Hicks will play Mrs. Leon Solomon of Memphis, 5-4 conqueror of Mrs. Miriam Phipps Lyon of Miami Beach, in the second round. Miss Kirby faces Miss Bauer and Miss Suggs opposes Mrs. Mortimer May of Miami Beach.

Walt Disney's 'Fantasia' in New England Premiere at the Majestic

Film Concert Is Experiment In Combination of the Arts

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Fantasia" is different. It can be described briefly as a movie concert, running about two hours and consisting of eight numbers, with Walt Disney providing illustrations to music conducted by Leopold Stokowski and played by the Philadelphia Orchestra.

But beside being different, "Fantasia" has become the center of a lively controversy about the artistic stature of the undertaking, the suitability of the drawings to the music, the measure of success attained in joining the visual and audible arts.

Long before the formal New England premiere of the film last night at the Majestic Theater, echoes of the arguments which began in New York had been heard in Boston. The debate does not seem likely to diminish now that the film has arrived. For "Fantasia" provides abundant material for discussion.

* * *

The first indication of something unusual to be discovered by audiences is the sight of loudspeakers along the sides and in the rear of the auditorium. As the house lights dim, the silhouetted figures of musicians can be seen indistinctly, assembling on the screen. The tentative sounds of instruments being tuned can be heard. Flashes of Technicolor illumine first one instrumentalist and then another. The color deepens and strengthens as Deems Taylor emerges from the background to explain the nature of the entertainment and to announce the first of the selections, Bach's Toccata and Fugue. Mr. Stokowski mounts a lofty podium, raises his arms for attention, and the concert has begun.

Before each of the numbers on the program is a similar foreword by Mr. Taylor, and half way through the evening there is a brief intermission. The first portion of the program follows Bach with Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, Dukas' "Apprentice-Sorcerer," and Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring." The second portion runs through the music of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours," and Moussorgsky's "Night on Bald Mountain," merging into Schubert's "Ave Maria."

It is round the drawings by Mr. Disney and his staff that most of the discussion centers. They are varied in nature and in quality. They are the visual expression, Mr. Taylor explains, of the impressions gathered by the studio artists from hearing the music played. They seem to be most successful when the music is light and the imagination can assume a playful narrative quality. They are least fortunate when the music rises to a lofty plane as in Beethoven, while the eye looks on the centaurs and centaurettes of a studio mythology in dubious taste.

* * *

The film is at its best perhaps in The "Nutcracker" Suite, for here the fusing of talents seems most complete. This might be a delightful Silly Symphony with its dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy; its solemn mushroom dancers with one little fellow—a favorite Disney device—not quite in step with the rest; its airy lightness as fairy creatures float past on autumn leaves, milkweed, and snowflakes, or cut arabesques in the ice; its brisk Arabian ballet. Curiously enough Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours," with its burlesque of ballet, seems less happy, for the humor tends to he heavy and on the obvious side.

In the Toccata and Fugue, abstract patterns are employed, a method that has been used before in short films but in less elaborate form. Waves of color rise and fall. The tips of violin bows dance across the screen; violin bridges appear and vanish.

* * *

"The Apprentice Sorcerer," which was the nucleus around which "Fantasia" was made, finds Mickey Mouse involved in a new and amusing adventure as he assumes the cap of the sorcerer and seeks to lighten his domestic duties, only to discover his difficulties enormously multiplied.

For "The Rite of Spring," the theme of Stravinsky has been changed to become on the screen an account of chaos and prehistoric ages on an earth inhabited by huge repulsive creatures. It is dramatic music that has been effectively integrated with the march of primitive monsters, with earthquakes and erputing volcanoes. The note of grimness and horrific imagination is further emphasized in the distorted shadows and figures of "A Night on Bald Mountain," that comes just before the conclusion. Earlier in the evening there is a delightful little interlude in the introduction of the sound track, indicating, at the bidding of Mr. Taylor, the varied vibrations caused by different instruments in the orchestra.

* * *

The sound, with the elaborate equipment that Mr. Disney's engineers have provided, affords a new experience for movie audiences. Perhaps a sharp ear may detect the notes of instruments from the loudspeakers at the rear or at either side. But they are not easily distinguishable. What is conspicuous is the sweep of sound from one side of the stage to the other, or the changing volume of the music first from one group of instruments and then another.

As a whole, "Fantasia" seems an interesting experiment of uneven success. It has disappointments. It has moments of vulgarity. At its best it is delightfully imaginative. How the proportions are divided depends upon individual reaction, for the illustration of music like the illustration of books stirs different responses in different people.

'Fantasia' Discussions

Today we offer our readers a discussion of "Fantasia" as a motion picture and as an experiment in sound projection. Later we shall present discussions of the production from the musical, art, and dance viewpoints.

Technically Speaking

By Volney D. Hurd

Fantasound, the electrical reproductive phase of the Disney novelty, "Fantasia," shows a distinct advance in tonal range and noise reduction over existing systems—but its three-dimensional effect is somewhat disappointing.

This may not be so much the fault of the engineers as in a misconception of how we listen to music. This third-dimensional scheme is based on the idea that looking at a wide stage we get the sound from many different points and, more important, are distinctly conscious in our listening of those points.

Now in drama this is obviously true. Persons speaking on one side of the stage draw our hearing in that direction. If they walk across to the other side while still speaking our ears follow them as well as our eyes. Motion picture sound up until now has been reproduced from a single spot, directly behind the screen. Thus the dramatic possibilities of moving voices, or voices from different spots, has been lost.

In the Disney system this effect is sought by picking up the sound with microphones placed at the left, center and right of the stage, with each pickup amplified separately and then reproduced by separate loudspeakers in the same relative positions. This idea is not new. Its commercial application is, however. It is obvious that a dramatic production would greatly gain by this system.

* * *

But coming to music, it would seem that the listener who attends a symphony, for instance, listens to the different instruments for their color rather than their location. Sitting in an average seat in Symphony Hall the sounds, reflecting off the wall and ceilings and originated by some 100 men on the stage, give little sense of actual location of the different instruments except in an occasional solo passage calling for, say, a trumpet call, or a harp arpeggio. For the most part the impression is of a great balance of tone from a wide source. Therefore, we find that a wide distribution of the source seems more important than an effect giving the varied location of instruments.

This was borne out in the Disney Fantasound experience. The multiple speaker system did give a sense of wide sound distribution, particularly when the full orchestra was playing. This tends to prove the point that a widely distributed sound source is more important than what might be called sectional orchestral presentation. A number of times, probably in an effort to emphasize the third-dimensional sound possibilities, the orchestra sounded spotty, with bursts of music first from one side and then the other. Rather than giving a third-dimensional effect it sounded more like two separate orchestras, playing on either side of the theater in alternate intervals.

* * *

The fact is, of course that with so much attention centered on the screen these variations in sound apparently received little attention from most listeners. The general impression was primarily one of wide sound distribution with exceptional tonal and volume range and a very delightful absence of the background noise which can make such reproduction sound so mechanical.

MGM

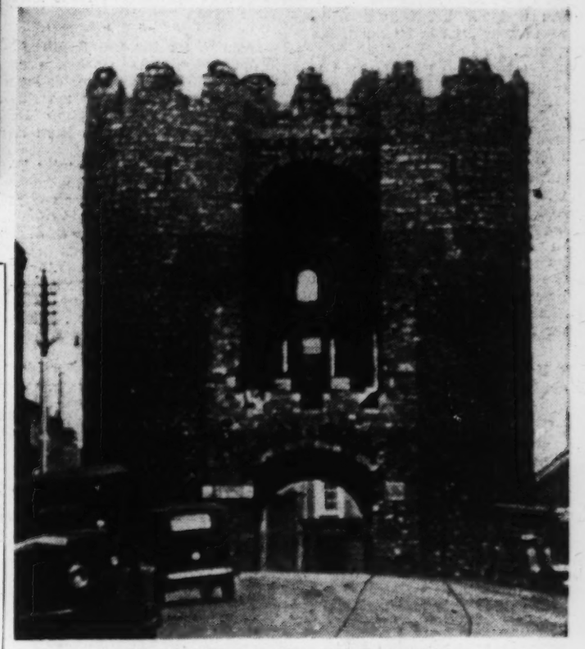
Trio From 'Flight Command'

Walter Pidgeon, Robert Taylor, and Ruth Hussey in new film at the State

© Vitagraph

Charles Ruggles and Ann Sheridan

In "Honeymoon for Three," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway



Detail From 'Here Is Ireland'

View of Drogheda in the film continuing at the Fine Arts

St. Olaf Lutheran Choir

The St. Olaf Lutheran Choir, F. Melius Christiansen, conductor, filled Symphony Hall just enough to allow its sonorities a bright echo last evening. For echo is a valuable ally to choral performance, when it exists in proper measure, and by it a hearer's fancy may be led into realms glorious and golden. The program was divided about equally between sacred and secular selections, and ran in an average of styles, grazing the corners of ancient choral art and getting just within reach of the modern.

The singers go in more for brilliant execution, not at all to their dispraise, than for profound interpretation, concerning themselves with vocal devices rather than with deep and dark musical meanings. This by no means implies shallowness or triviality, but only signifies what is to be expected and desired, too, from an academic group — emphasis on effect; and what other choir from a college can produce such marvels of tone as St. Olaf can?

The wonderful sounds are chiefly interesting in compositions of the quaint and curious type. They go to perfection in something by Gretchaninoff and in pieces such as Dr. Christiansen, the choir's director, has the peculiar skill for writing. In music that is on the oratorio or pure part-song order, St. Olaf's sleights of voice edge closely to glee-club tricks. To note where the men and women of the organization do their surpassing best, take the passage from "Sing Unto Him," by Morten J. Luvaas, a composer of the American school, that is set to the words,

If lonely thy road . . .
If heavy thy load . . .

Here a high mark is reached indeed; and here, too, interpretation enters in, no less than method and manner.

W. P. T.

Films in Prospect for Boston

Following the policy adopted when "Gone With the Wind" was first shown in Boston, the two Loew houses are temporarily parting company today. At the Orpheum, the full length movie version of Margaret Mitchell's novel continues for an indefinite run. At the State, "Flight Command" arrives today as the first of a series of new bookings.

Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey, and Walter Pidgeon head the cast of the incoming film. The story, which is concerned with naval aviation, provides scenes of training at an air base. There are also domestic complications involved in the plot. Frank Borzage directed. Among the players are Paul Kelly, Shepperd Strudwick, Nat Pendleton, Red Skelton, Dick Purcell, William Tannen, William Stelling, and Stanley Smith.

The companion feature at the State will be "Keeping Company," with Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford, John Shelton, Irene Rich, and Gene Lockhart in the cast.

* * *

'High Sierra'

The story of a gangster is scheduled for the Metropolitan beginning Thursday in a new film bearing the title of "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino have the featured roles in a cast which includes Henry Hull, Henry Travers, Donald McBridge, Alan Curtis, Arthur Kennedy, and Joan Leslie.

The second feature on the double bill will be "Father's Son." The players include John Litel, Frieda Inescort, and Billy Dawson. The story is concerned with a father who does not understand his son.

* * *

Continuing Films

Films remaining for continued runs include the following:

Keith Memorial—"Kitty Foyle," with Ginger Rogers, and "The Saint in Palm Springs," beginning a fifth week today.

Fine Arts — "Here Is Ireland," travel film, beginning a fourth week today.

* * *

'Fire Over England'

At the Trans-Lux, beginning today, the principal film on the double bill will be "Fire Over England," English movie about the days of Queen Elizabeth. Flora Robson has the role of the Queen. Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, Raymond Massey, Leslie Banks, and Lynn Harding are among those in the cast.

The second feature is "The Phantom Submarine," a melodrama of espionage, in which Anita Louise is a reporter and Bruce Bennett the man who helps her ward off an attack on the Panama Canal. Pedro De Cordoba and John Tyrrell are in the cast.

* * *

'Honeymoon for Three'

Ann Sheridan and George Brent are the principal players in "Honeymoon for Three," comedy announced for Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway. The plot is built on the romantic complications facing a popular author in the midst of a lecture tour. Charles Ruggles, Osa Massen, and Jane Wyman are in the cast. Lloyd Bacon directed.

"Behind the News," the second feature, is a newspaper story, with Lloyd Noland, Doris Davenport, and Frank Albertson in the leading roles.

* * *

At South Station

The new March of Time issue on "Uncle Sam—The Non-Belligerent," will be shown at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other items on the program of short features will be a skiing exhibition by Otto Lang, two color cartoons, a travel film on Palm Springs, a feature on the U. S. Naval Academy, a comedy, and newsreels.

* * *

Music and Films

At the Keith Boston starting Thursday the entertainment on the stage will be headed by the Fenton Brothers and their orchestra. Two feature films will be shown. One of them, "Who Killed Aunt Maggie?" is described as a mystery comedy. The cast includes John Hubbard, Wendy Barrie, Walter Abel, Mona Barrie, Onslow Stevens, and Joyce Compton. The other film, "Along the Rio Grande," is a Western starring Tim Holt.

* * *

At the Exeter

"Tin Pan Alley," with Alice Faye, Betty Grable, Jack Oakie, and John Payne, continues through today at the Exeter in a double bill which includes "Escape to Glory" as the second feature. Constance Bennett and Pat O'Brien head the cast for the second film. Beginning Thursday the pictures will be "Bitter Sweet," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy, and "Murder Over New York," with Sidney Toler once more as Charlie Chan.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

REGULAR PERFORMANCES BEGIN TODAY!

WALT DISNEY'S

FANTASIA

In Technicolor • STOKOWSKI conducting the magic music of RCA FANTASOUND

Majestic Theatre

219 Tremont Street • Liberty 7725

Because of special equipment 'Fantasia' can *never* be shown in any other theatre in all Massachusetts.

TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30 • ALL SEATS RESERVED

MATS. Mon. to Fri., 75¢, $1.10 — EVES. and Sat., Sun., Hol. Mats., $1.10, $1.65 — All prices include tax. Mail orders filled promptly.

Seats also available at Filene's & Jordan's

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Fredric March • Betty Field in Joseph Conrad's "VICTORY"

Also "Life With Henry"

SOUTH STATION HUbbard 5560

LONDON'S CHRISTMAS—Underground 2½ HR PROGRAM

U·S·MARINES·INFO. PLEASE

'RADIO'S TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT' • ED KENNEDY

EXETER

Newbury and Exeter Sts. • KEN. 7067

Thursday, Friday, Saturday

"BITTER SWEET" with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy and CHARLIE CHAN in "MURDER OVER NEW YORK"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL Next Only Week Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The THEATRE GUILD presents PHILIP BARRY'S Gay Comedy "THE PHILADELPHIA STORY" with KATHARINE HEPBURN, VAN HEFLIN, JOSEPH COTTEN, NICHOLAS JOY

Evgs. $1.10-$3.30. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.75

LAST WEEKS

CIVIC Repertory Theatre Phone Com. 4420 | Evgs. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30

LIFE WITH FATHER

WITH

Dorothy GISH and Louis CALHERN

Evgs. $1—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2., plus tax

GOOD SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

Clare Tree Major Plays for Children

Sat., Feb. 1 10:15 a. m. JORDAN HALL

Maeterlinck's New Play

SEVEN WISHES

Tickets $2.20, $1.10, $.85

Women's International League

14 Beacon St., Boston Call Cap. 2319

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492

Friday 2:30—Saturday 8:15

Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

RICHARD BURGIN, Conducting

SYMPHONY HALL | SAT. AFTERNOON Feb. 8 at 2:30

BURTON HOLMES

"The Royal Road" of RICHARD HALLIBURTON'S

ROMANTIC ADVENTURES

Tickets: $1.10-85c-55c Incl. Tax

SUN. AFT.—TICKETS TODAY

Only Symphony Hall Appearance

FLAGSTAD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. CONCERT

The Longy School of Music presents

NADIA BOULANGER

in Two Lecture Series

BEETHOVEN—String Quartets and Missa Solemnis. Two performances by the Stradivarius Quartet

10 Thursdays at 3:30 beginning Feb. 6, at the Chilton Club

BACH—The Cantatas—two performances by the Bach Cantata Club

10 Mondays at 3:30 beginning Feb. 10, at the Longy School

Tickets reserved at the Longy School 1 Follen St., Cambridge—Tro. 0956

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Cary GRANT · Katharine HEPBURN · James STEWART

"THE PHILADELPHIA STORY"

with Ruth Hussey • Roland Young • Virginia Weidler • An M-G-M Picture

HELD OVER SIXTH WEEK

ON THE STAGE: "PAN-AMERICANA"—The gaiety of neighboring republics below the Rio Grande...produced by Florence Rogge, with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club. Symphony Orchestra direction Erno Rapee.

FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

ROXY ON OUR SCREEN TALL, DARK and HANDSOME CESAR ROMERO • MILTON BERLE ON OUR STAGE MAJOR BOWES' RADIO ALL-STARS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times

ED WYNN In His New Musical

BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER

The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON

BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Funniest play you ever saw."—*Cue*

CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas

JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson

Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Dennision

CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'w. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40 MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The most absorbing American drama of the season." — ATKINSON, Times

The PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents

FLIGHT TO THE WEST

A new play by ELMER RICE

GUILD Theatre, 52d St., West of Broadway

Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. CO. 5-8229

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—*Coleman, Mirror*

IT HAPPENS ON ICE

with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK

CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474

Evenings including Sundays, 8:40 — $1.10 to $2.75

Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.

UNRESERVED The SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical It's the Hit of B'way

"A roaring musical."—*Atkinson, Times*

ETHEL MERMAN in

PANAMA HATTIE

COLE PORTER Songs

46 St. Th., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat

"A Perfect Musical."—*Walter Winchell*

William Vera Victor

GAXTON ZORINA MOORE

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

with IRENE BORDONI

Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin

Book by MORRIE RYSKIND

IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."

—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents

MEET THE PEOPLE

An Intimate Topical Musical Revue

MANSFIELD Theat., West 47th St. Cl. 5-5357

Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"★★★ I LIKE IT."—Mantle, News

ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents

MR. AND MRS. NORTH

A New Comedy by Owen Davis

from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge

with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT

BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BRy. 9-2067

Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 35c

Seats on sale at box office for next 8 weeks

"GREAT FUN." — *Anderson, Jour.-Amer.*

MAX GORDON presents

MY SISTER EILEEN

A New Comedy by

JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV

Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY

Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-6363

EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN *presents*

COWL *A New Comedy by* JOHN VAN DRUTEN

OLD ACQUAINTANCE

with Kent Smith PEGGY WOOD

Directed by Aurial Lee

MOROSCO Thea., W. 45th St. Cl. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40

Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."

—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor

ETHEL BARRYMORE in

THE CORN IS GREEN

NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220

Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present

HELEN HAYES MAURICE EVANS

in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy

TWELFTH NIGHT

ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40

Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 326 Seats All Parts. $1.10

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Alec Templeton, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Escape to Glory," Constance Bennett and Pat O'Brien. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat. 1, 4:05, 7, 10:05. "Artists and Models," Jack Benny. 2:25, 5:35, 8:35.

Majestic—
New England premiere of Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conducting. 8:30. (Beginning tomorrow: Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. 10 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 9:45. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper, Eddie Bracken and Hedda Hopper. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—
"Santa Fe Trail," Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn, and Olivia De Havilland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, and Thomas Mitchell. 9:35 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Go West," featuring the Marx Brothers. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 9:50. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:30.

RKO-BOSTON—
"Bowery Boy," 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:15, 5, 9.

South Station Theater—
"The U. S. Marines," "Information Please," "Radio's 'Take It or Leave It,'" latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—
"Quentin Reynolds' 'Christmas Under Fire,'" "Information Please," "Old New Orleans," "Life in the Marine Corps," "Rube Goldbergs Inventions," "British Columbia," color cartoons, and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Fire Over England," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 10:44 a. m., 1:35, 4:26, 7:09, 10. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise and Bruce Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:12, 5:55, 8:46.

Tremont—
"City of Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 9:05 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:55. "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone, Warren Williams, Peggy Moran. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1, 3:35, 6:55, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2, 6:45-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker and Frances Langford. "I Was an Adventuress," Richard Greene and Zorina. 2, Evening 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Little Men." 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2, 5, 8:05. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 2 and 8.
Brookline Village: "Girls Under 21," Rochelle Hudson. 4:30, 7:54. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:35, 5:49, 9:23.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2, Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 5:49, 9. Selected short subjects.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:25, 9:25. "Little Men," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. "Devil Bat." 2 and continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:20, 9:25. "Little Men," Jack Oakie. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:22, 8:20. "Blackout," 1:54, 6:52, 9:52.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2 and 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:04, 9:23. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:39, 7:58.
Park: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Girls Under 21," 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Escape." Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 1:53, 6:55, 10:03. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:17, 8:17.
Hyde Park: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall, Frances Farmer. "Alias the Deacon," Bob Burns. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Brent. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:30, 8:15. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 4 and 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler and Marjorie Weaver. 1:51, 5:01, 8:11. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 3:06, 6:16, 9:26.
Mystic: "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Melvyn Douglas and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 1:45, Continuous from 7-11.
Orpheum: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Fugitive From a Prison Camp," Jack Holt. 2:15, 8. "Melody and Moonlight." 3:25, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Blackout," 1:45, 8. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:20, 8:00. "Youth Will Be Served." 2:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:30, 8:30. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2, 9:30.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "The Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien. "Dreaming Out Loud," Frances Langford.
Strand: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Capital and Ball Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Kit Carson" 2, Evenings at 6:30.
Davis Square: "Public Deb. No. 1," "Golden Gloves" 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Our Town," William Holden and M. Scott. "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "South of Suez," George Brent. "Father Is a Prince." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart." 2 and 7.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camea: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Too Many Girls." 1:45, Evenings continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 2:10, 7:55. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. 3:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Girl in 313," "Hit Parade of 1941." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper, "South of Suez." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Want a Divorce," Dick Powell. 3:30, 8. "The Mummy's Hand," Dick Foran. 2:15, 6:30, 9:40.

Commerce and Finance

Steel Corporation Reports Highest Earnings in 10 Years

Business and Industry

Loan to Peru Seen as Aid To Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The Export-Import Bank loan of $10,000,000 will assist Peru to avoid exchange difficulties occasioned by loss of cotton, sugar and other markets in Europe during this war. The credit will be released at a rate not exceeding one million monthly for purchases in the United States.

Confirmation of the loan has coincided with the reminder that Peru remains the only South American country with a free exchange market and the intimation that it intends to resume service on the long-defaulted foreign debt. A reasonable deduction is that the credit has been conditioned on a Peruvian effort to maintain free exchange.

British Interest

The British have also contributed to some alleviation of Peruvian feeling by the Willingdon Mission's special interest in the cotton export position. The local case for more consideration has been fortified by Lancashire feeling the shortage of Peruvian cotton. Some British cotton mills have their looms specially adapted to the Peruvian fiber.

It is on American co-operation that Peru's war-time economy must principally depend, however. Assistance is not limited to mere financing. There have been valuable contributions to the more important department of defense, as also in industrial—mining—development.

A group of Peruvian aviation officers will be trained in the Panama Canal Zone, it was revealed by Captain Diaz Dulante, Navy and Air Minister in the Chamber of Deputies. Others will take specialized courses in the United States. This, of course, is in accordance with general continental co-operative policy.

A more important development is the first official announcement of the cancellation of the contract of the Italian aviation mission and its replacement by one from the United States. Confirmation was given, too, by the Minister of the expropriation of the Italian Caproni factory, for which Peru will pay $500,000. An inventory is being taken. Transfer is scheduled for mid-1941. The expropriated factory will serve as an arsenal for national aviataion.

Iron, Coal Deposits

Industrial Peru has its thoughts — and expectations — centered largely in the iron deposits of La Marcona, Ica department, and the coal deposits of Ancos, near the port of Chimbote, in the department of Ancash. American technical co-operation has been given in measuring the possibilities of these mines.

It is proposed to found an iron and steel industry on these deposits, with hydraulic force from the Rio Santa waters. The preliminary capital estimate is an investment of $20,000,000. Employment would be found for 10,000.

It is the plan of the Government of President Manuel Prado to export iron to South American countries with whom Peru has adverse trading balances. This would be by means of compensation agreements. Ultimately it expects to send iron ore to the United States and Japan. Chile, it is pointed out here, has for many years despatched substantial iron ore shipments to the United States.

Your Income Tax

No. 3

Forms For Making Returns

Forms for filing returns of income for 1940 have been sent to persons who filed returns last year. Failure to receive a form, however, does not relieve a taxpayer of his obligation to file his return and pay the tax on time—on or before March 15 if the return is made on the calendar-year basis, as is the case with most individuals.

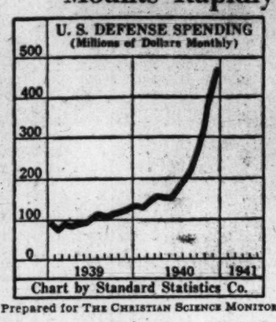
Forms may be obtained upon request, written or personal, from the offices of collectors and from deputy collectors of internal revenue in the larger cities and towns. A person whose gross income for 1940 was derived from salary, wages, dividends, interest, and annuities, and was not in excess of $5,000, should make his return on Form 1040-A. A person whose gross income was in excess of $5,000 or, regardless of amount, was derived from a business, profession, rents, or sale of property is required to use Form 1040. Failure to use the proper form presents difficulties to both the taxpayer and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Therefore, it is emphasized that a taxpayer who is liable for a return and is engaged in a business or profession is required to use Form 1040.

The return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has his legal residence or principal place of business on or before midnight of March 15, 1941. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing the return or in four equal installments, due on or before March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15.

Provident Mutual Gains

PHILADELPHIA — New paid business of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia amounted to $70,118,000 in 1940, an increase of 5 per cent over the 1939 business, according to the Company's President, M. A. Linton, in his report to the annual meeting of the policy owners. Insurance in force at the end of the year amounted to $997,152,000, a gain of $17,109,000 which was 87 per cent above the corresponding figure for 1939.

Defense Spending Mounts Rapidly



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Defense spending by the United States Government has been accelerating in the last half year. In December it was nearly five times the total two years earlier.

Mass. Bonding Net $9.45 a Share In '40; $9.33 in '39

During the year 1940 the combined net earnings of Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co. were equal to $1,512,612 from underwriting, interest, dividends and rents. These earnings amount to $9.45 a share on the 160,000 shares outstanding and compare with combined net earnings equivalent to $9.33 a share on the same number of shares in 1939.

The annual report for 1940 notes that $4.64 of the combined net earnings per share was derived from underwriting and $4.81 was obtained from interest, dividends and rents. The corresponding 1939 figures were $5.01 from underwriting and $4.32 from interest, dividends and rents.

President T. J. Falvey points out that because the company discontinued writing certain classes of business showing no satisfactory promise of profitable results, together with a general reduction in premium rates, net premiums written aggregated $13,849,852, in 1940 compared with $14,891,297 in the preceding year. After payment of $560,000 in dividends to policyholders, a total of $550,188 was added to surplus, bringing the total of capital and surplus on December 31, 1940 to $6,608,455 in addition to the voluntary contingency reverse of $1,250,000.

The ratio of losses and loss expense incurred to premiums earned was 54.49 per cent in 1940, practically the same as for 1939. The ratio of total expense incurred to premiums written was 40.44, a slight increase from the 40.25 per cent reported in the previous year. The combined loss and expense ratio of 94.93 per cent in 1940 compared with 94.73 per cent in 1939.

At the close of 1940, the Company had total admitted assets of $23,072,468, of which $2,143,510 was in cash and $3,909,292 was in United States Government bonds. Exclusive of capital, surplus and contingency reserves, total liabilities were $15,214,013.

During 1940 the company disposed of certain securities, chiefly acquired many years ago, at a loss of $1,400,132. In previous years, depreciation on these issues had been computed and suitable provision made in a reserve account, with a corresponding reduction in surplus and total assets.

Virginia Utility Plans New Issues

WASHINGTON (AP) — Virginia Electric and Power Company filed with the Securities Commission an application covering the issuance and private sale of $6,930,000 of bonds and notes, and a capital contribution of $1,000,000 by its parent, Engineers Public Service Company.

Virginia Electric said that it intended to increase the generating capacity of its Reeves Avenue power station at Norfolk, Va., at a cost of $4,190,000. The additional capacity, the company said, has been made necessary by defense needs.

In addition, the company expects to retire $4,430,000 principal amount of outstanding serial notes.

The application called for the issuance of $3,000,000 of 3⅛ per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds, Series C due March 1, 1971, which are to be sold in equal amounts to John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The company also proposed to sell a total of $3,390,000 of 2¼ per cent notes, payable serially from May 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1946, in these amounts: The First National Bank of Boston, $2,947,500; First and Merchants National Bank, $491,250; State-Planters Bank and Trust Company, $319,312.50, and the Central National Bank of Richmond, $171,937.50.

Goodrich Head Urges U. S. Independence in Rubber

CLEVELAND (AP) — John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Co., said that "every step must be taken to insure that no crisis" in the Far East interferes with procurement of the rubber supply essential to defense.

Mr. Collyer made his statement at a regional conference of Goodrich executives.

"Our ability to attain self-sufficiency in terms of rubber is dependent on the speed with which the United States creates productive capacity for the new synthetic materials," he remarked. "By the end of 1941, if the present rate of shipments is not interrupted, this country will have stockpiles of natural rubber equivalent to more than a year's supply, when added to manufacturers' inventories."

Competitive Bidding Battle Is Continued

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two outstanding personalities in the fight over a recommendation that the Securities Commission require competitive bids for new utility issues over $1,000,000 opposed each other in a public conference.

Harold L. Stuart of Chicago, representing what SEC Chairman Jerome Frank termed the "woolier" section of the country, declared strongly for the plan.

Harold Stanley, head of the Investment Banking Company set up in 1935 by former partners of J. P. Morgan, asserted that the policy "is an unsound one at any time" and that "this particular crucial year is not one in which to initiate experiment."

Stuart boomed in a hearty voice, "I believe in competitive bidding." He added that it would stop private sales of new issues and give dealers "a chance to compete" for the business.

Stanley Testifies

Mr. Stanley's testimony came from a prepared brief filed with the SEC. Summing up his argument, he said that proponents of the suggested rule fell into two groups:

1. Persons bent on "decentralization" of the industry who believe that the SEC should be relieved of a responsibility by a device which would automatically determine price and spread (the allowance made for underwriting).

2. "A small but vocal minority of security dealers" who claim a right to do business with people who "apparently do not want to do business with them."

Opposed to the recommendation, he said, were "the overwhelming majority of issuing companies," the great majority of investors and investing institutions and, with a few exceptions, all underwriters and distributors of securities.

To Mr. Frank's question whether competition exists in the investment banking business, Mr. Stuart replied, "No, not what I call real competition."

Apparently in rebuttal to testimony of numerous small dealers that they felt that competitive bidding would cut them out of much of their distributing business, Mr. Stuart said that his company was interested in the small dealer but had had trouble getting them to participate in bids on large issues.

Mr. Stanley declared that there was at present the "highest degree of competition" between the large investing houses, while under compulsory bidding the business "would naturally gravitate to compact groups of the larger firms having capital and located in a few large cities."

Fowler Hamilton, representing the Justice Department anti-trust division, attended the conference as an observer. Mr. Hamilton said the department was interested because of "collateral interests" that sometimes developed. The Interstate Commerce Commission also had an observer at the conference.

Hits Small Investor

Opponents of the Securities Commission staff proposal to require competitive bidding on utility issues of more than $1,000,000 contended that such a rule would result in evasion, concentration of underwriting in a few large firms and injury to small investors.

P. M. Loudon of Minneapolis testified on the latter point that competitive bidding would "disrupt the investment distributing machinery of the country" and would "be the difference for many of us continuing in business with a hope of better days, or going under."

Jay N. Whipple of Chicago, arguing that competitive bidding would concentrate underwriting in a few large companies, asserted that then a real evil would supplant the "imaginary evil" cited by proponents of the plan. R. O. Deubler, banker of Scranton, Pa., added that he had found no indication that the utility companies themselves wanted competitive bidding.

C. John Kuhn, insurance official of Newark, N. J., held that the Securities Act of 1933 was responsible for the private placement of securities but Chairman Jerome Frank of the commission disputed this.

Libby McNeill Issue Is Offered

CHICAGO—Glore, Forgan & Co. is head of a nationwide group of underwriters offering to the public 3,018,639 shares of the common stock of Libby, McNeill & Libby at $6⅞ per share. Other principal members of the underwriting group, which totals 96 firms, are: Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers; Dean Witter & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Incorporated; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Incorporated; Hornblower & Weeks; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; and Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

All of the shares offered formerly were owned by Swift & Company, and are offered in consequence of the so-called "Packer Consent Decree," by which Swift & Company was required to divest itself of its ownership of Libby. The affiliation of Libby, McNeill & Libby and Swift & Company dated back to 1885.

The 3,018,639 common shares of Libby formerly owned by Swift & Company represent slightly more than 83 per cent of the outstanding stock. However, Libby's business has been managed and operated as a self-sustained entity, separate and distinct from Swift & Company.

Canada Is Trying Rigorously To Cut Excess Import Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada is becoming increasingly concerned about the flow of its dollars to the United States. All along the line, the government is tightening up its control of foreign exchange, in a desperate effort to cut down the huge unfavorable balance between it and its good neighbor.

This is causing some inconvenience to business and to individuals, but the Government will not relax its policy for a moment. If there was any doubt about the Government's determination, it was removed by a blunt statement from J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, a few days ago.

The Importers and Traders Association, Inc., protested to Mr. Ilsley against his policy of curtailing non-essential imports from the United States. The association said that the restriction of this trade movement meant a sharp drop in the Government's receipts from customs duties and thus injured the treasury.

To Guard Dollars

Mr. Ilsley's reply was immediate and emphatic. There are, he said, "adjustments which have to be made in time of war, and if the Government were to limit its policies so that no such adjustments would be required, it would reduce the proportions of Canada's war effort to very small limits."

In other words, even though a reduced movement of goods across the border will reduce the Government's customs receipts, it is necessary to curtail purchases in the United States to save Canada's precious store of American dollars. But even with the existing restrictions on certain kinds of imports, Canada is still buying as much as ever from its neighbor. It is buying mostly war goods now, however, instead of peace goods. As the Government itself buys the war goods, private importers suffer.

Mr. Ilsley's foreign exchange control organization is carrying out the policy which he indicated to the importers. It is a difficult thing for a Canadian to obtain an American dollar today unless he can prove that he needs it to pay for the imports which the Government at present allows, or unless he can prove that he must go to the United States on urgent business or for his health.

A businessman who must go to the United States has to get a special permit from the Foreign Exchange Control Board and he is allowed a limited amount of American money, issued through a bank as agent for the board. The length of the visitor's stay in the United States is fixed and he is allowed what the Board thinks is sufficient to cover his legitimate expenses. If he wants to take his wife with him, her expenses must be paid by some American citizen. Canada will not use any American dollars to pay for any form of purely pleasure travel in the United States. The only exception to this rule is where a Canadian must go to a warmer climate for well-established health reasons.

Few Objections

Few Canadians object to these regulations because they understand the necessity for them. But in business this policy may produce important consequences.

Since Canada is cutting down imports of non-essentials from the United States and using its money mostly for war goods, this policy creates in effect a tariff, or even an embargo in some cases, behind which Canadian business might expand its own production. When the American imports of a certain article are prevented, a Canadian company could build a factory to manufacture that article, hoping that the embargo would not be removed after the war.

Mr. Ilsley's latest statement shows that the government does not want anything of the sort to happen. It does not want a structure of newly-protected industries to spring up in the lee of an emergency wartime tariff, for such industries, with a vested interest and employing many Canadians, would be a definite obstacle to the removal of trade restrictions after the war.

"The government," says Mr. Ilsley, "did not assume that in all or a majority of cases, Canadian industry should replace out of its own production the imports which have been discontinued. It was distinctly stated that it was not desired that new plants should be built up behind this emergency legislation. . . . It was further stated that no vested interests would be recognized in the maintenance of these measures."

This was taken as a sharp warning to Canadian business against any attempt to evade the spirit of the emergency regulations.

Prefers Economies

Mr. Ilsley's statement was equally significant in its reference to Canada's holdings of American securities. The importers association proposed that Canada sell these holdings to secure American dollars, rather than restrict American imports. To this suggestion Mr. Ilsley replied: "While the government will not hesitate to take any measures necessary to ensure the flow of war materials from the United States, it would not be sensible for the country as a whole to start selling off its capital in order to avoid making reasonable economies in its current purchases."

The statement contained also a hint that Canada may have to exercise still stricter exchange controls before it thinks of selling its American holdings. Britain, Australia and New Zealand, said Mr. Ilsley, had gone much further in this direction than had Canada. And it is no secret that all Mr. Ilsley's regulations so far have been insufficient to create a balance in total transactions between Canada and its neighbor.

Shortage of Skilled Labor Seen Growing Burden on Defense

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Brigadier-General H. K. Rutherford said "it appears probable that an additional burden of production beyond any that has yet been formulated" will be placed on industry if the national emergency "develops as it threatens."

General Rutherford, the director of the planning branch in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, told the emergency committee of the Pittsburgh district that delays in formulating the defense program, caused largely by the magnitude of the task, now are past.

But, he continued, there is an additional factor "which is likely to cause considerable difficulty as the program gets under way in the factories." This, General Rutherford added, is the shortage of skilled workmen, already felt.

"The production program for which contracts have already been let is just starting. It appears probable that an additional burden of production beyond any that has yet been formulated will be placed if the emergency develops as it threatens. Long periods of time are required to train these workmen for service. Can we wait for these men to be trained until the need for them is actually upon us? Should we not now anticipate the probable situation and prepare a factor of safety in our favor while we still have the time?" the General asked.

N. Y. State Bank Proposes 100 P. C. Stock Dividend

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Directors of the Security Trust Company are recommending a 100 per cent stock dividend to stockholders.

Bernard E. Finucane, bank president, said the proposal, if adopted at a meeting Feb. 7 will double the outstanding capital stock of the company and also the amount of money earmarked for capital protection of the bank's depositors.

The bank has 3,000 shares of $100 par value stock outstanding. The stock recently has been bid at $800 with no stock offered. For a number of years, the bank has paid $20 per share annually plus an extra dividend of $5.

Beverage Makers Report Net

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission reported that six of the largest non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers had combined net income of $48,592,268 for 1939 representing a return of 46.5 per cent on average total capital of $104,455,232.

Carpet Makers Charged With Price Fixing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department announced the filing of a complaint alleging violation of the anti-trust laws against the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, 14 of its members and 15 individuals.

The complaint charges the defendants have "combined and conspired to fix the prices to be charged for rugs and carpets and to limit the types of rugs and carpets to be manufactured and sold."

It also alleges the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, Inc., issued letters and reports "for the purpose of effecting the unlawful combination and conspiracy to fix prices and to limit production."

The Justice Department said the complaint was being filed in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York along with a civil decree to enjoin the defendants from "agreeing, combining or conspiring among themselves or with any other manufacturer of rugs and carpets to fix, determine, or maintain prices to be charged for rugs and carpets; from conferring, or exchanging plans or programs, prior to publication to the general trade, as to prices to be charged or particular products, or as to limitations on the number of lines of merchandise to be manufactured and sold by any manufacturer in the industry."

The decree, officials said, lacks only the signature of the judge to become effective.

Corporation defendants were listed as:

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Inc.; Charles P. Cochrane Company, Inc.; Firth Carpet Company; Hardwick & Magree Company; Highlstown Rug Company; Archibald Holmes & Son; A. & M. Karagheusian, Inc.; Thomas L. Leedom Company; Magree Carpet Company; C. H. Masland & Sons, Inc.; Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.; Philadelphia Carpet Company; Roxbury Carpet Company and Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company.

Recoverable Copper Stock Rises 20 P. C. in 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that 873,377 short tons of recoverable copper were produced in 1940, an increase of 20 per cent over 1939.

Officials said this had been exceeded only in the war years, 1916, 1917, 1918, and the boom years 1928 and 1929.

The copper was valued at $197,383,202, compared with $151,490,456 in 1939, an increase of 30 per cent.

Arizona contributed 32 per cent of the 1940 copper output, Utah 26 per cent, Montana 15, Nevada 9, New Mexico 8, Michigan 5, other states 5.

U. S. Steel Net Best Since '30; Record Wages

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp., the world's largest producer, reported it established a 10-year earning peak in 1940 and a record high in pay roll.

Irving S. Olds, big steel chairman, expressed the opinion that present steel capacity was adequate for normal civilian needs, the requirements of defense and exports to the British Empire. He said he believed an increase in working hours beyond the 40 hours weekly now in effect would not produce a greater amount of steel.

The corporation reported net income for 1940 of $102,181,321, or $8.84 a common share, compared with $41,119,934, or $1.83 a share, in 1939. It stands as the largest since 1930 when profit was $104,421,571, or $9.12 a share.

For the final quarter of last year net income was $32,763,251, or $3.04 a common share. In the like 1939 period net income was $28,729,187, or $2.58 a share.

Record Pay Roll

The record pay roll for 1940 was $438,621,292 and the company disclosed that the current pay roll is running at the rate of $492,000,000 a year. The previous record was $432,000,000 in 1937; the 1929 peak was $420,000,000. In 1929, the company's profit was $197,592,060, equal to $21.19 a common share.

Mr. Olds said current capacity of the company now was 29,720,000 net tons of ingots annually, an increase of 1,925,000 tons, or 6.9 per cent since the beginning of 1940.

Additional capacity of about 500,000 tons is under construction of which 100,000 is for electric furnace steel at Chicago and 400,000 tons for open hearth steel at Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Olds said the corporation has on its order books approximately 4,500,000 tons of ingots or about three months' normal shipments.

"Our direct government business is about 5 per cent of the total," he said.

"Exports form about 15 per cent of our output on a dollar basis although they were less in the fourth quarter than the average for the year."

Mr. Olds would not estimate what portion of total business was for Great Britain.

In regard to the capacity of the industry, Mr. Olds commented:

"The rated capacity of the steel industry is 84,000,000 tons of ingots annually, and approximately 2,500,000 tons of new capacity now is under construction.

"As far as we now know, 20,000,000 tons ought to be sufficient to take care of national defense and export needs. That leaves 64,000,000 tons for ordinary domestic use.

Sufficient Steel

"That is more than all the ingots used for all purposes in 1929 or 1940.

"It would seem we have enough steel capacity to meet demands comparable to previous record years."

Mr. Olds said he did not believe a system of priorities for national defense needs was necessary at present.

"I don't know of any bottlenecks that require priorities now," he asserted.

Regarding steel prices for the second quarter, Mr. Olds said: "We hope that increased costs will not make it necessary to increase prices. If we have wage increases, it might mean a boost in prices. Wages are a very important part of steel costs."

The chairman added that informal conversations had been in progress at Pittsburgh since November with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) in regard to the contract which that body holds with the steel corporation.

"There has been no demand by the S. W. O. C. for a change in the contract," Mr. Olds said. "All the conversations to date have been informal and exploratory in nature."

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, the same amount paid Dec. 20, Sept. 20 and April 26 last year. It is payable March 20 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Sees Enough Steel

Irving S. Olds
Chairman of United States Steel Corporation

Commercial Loans Continue Uptrend

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank loans for commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes scored their 17th consecutive weekly rise under the stimulus of the defense program.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that in 101 leading cities, these loans increased $15,000,000 to a total of $5,055,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 22. This was $739,000,000 ahead of a year ago.

75 Companies' 1940 Net Has 12 P. C. Gain

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Earnings of the first 75 corporations to report for 1940 were 12.5 per cent greater than in 1939, an Associated Press compilation showed today. Aggregate profits of the group were $518,207,000 compared with $460,418,000 in 1939.

Taxes took a larger slice of corporate incomes, but not enough to offset the improvement in business activity. Fourth quarter profits of some companies declined under the brunt of excess profits taxes applicable to the entire year. However, for the full 12-month period, most companies reported larger net incomes than in 1939.

The railroads, relatively untouched by the excess profits tax because of heavy capital investments, showed the greatest gain. Profits of 12 roads amounted to $85,605,000 against $72,273,000 the year before, a rise of 18.4 per cent.

Net income of 54 industrial concerns totaled $200,924,000, up 16.9 per cent from $171,865,000 in 1939.

Earnings of 9 public utilities, including the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., aggregated $231,678,000 compared with $216,280,000 the previous year, a gain of 7.1 per cent.

Lumber Price Trend Seen Dropping, With Supplies Sufficient

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lumber prices are fixed by the law of supply and demand and the trend is definitely downward, spokesmen for the industry said after they had been told by Leon Henderson that Government price fixing would be sought if present quotations do not drop.

"The lumber industry collectively has nothing to do with prices," said M. L. Fleishel, chairman of the timber products defense committee.

"The Government now is getting all the lumber it wants. Prices on cheaper grades of lumber are coming down. And the public should know that plenty of lumber is available now for small homes at reasonable prices."

Mr. Henderson, defense commissioner charged with price stabilization, told the committee that "lumber prices have been just too high."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Jan. 18 stood at 149 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39 and shipments 143 P. C.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5780
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS T. J. FALVEY, President

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1940

ASSETS

Cash in Banks and Offices	$ 2,143,510.90
United States Government Bonds	3,090,292.54
State and Municipal Bonds	996,844.00
Other Bonds and Stocks	10,496,866.80
Real Estate	3,014,449.53
Mortgage Loan	229,500.00
Premiums in Course of Collection (none over 90 days)	2,595,463.11
Accrued Interest	76,734.91
Reinsurance Due from Other Companies	14,583.91
Deposit with Workmen's Comp. Reinsurance Bureau	251,702.37
Other Admitted Assets	162,520.34
Total Admitted Assets	$23,072,468.41

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Claims		$ 8,860,036.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		5,113,794.13
Reserve for Accrued Taxes Payable in 1941		372,974.93
Reserve for Commissions on Outstanding Premiums		474,642.56
Reserve for Other Liabilities		392,565.53
VOLUNTARY CONTINGENCY RESERVE		1,250,000.00
Total Liabilities except Capital		$16,464,013.15
CAPITAL	$2,000,000.00	
SURPLUS	4,608,455.26	
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS		6,608,455.26
Total		$23,072,468.41

Bonds in the amount of $875,878.88 amortized value are deposited with various States as required by law.

As prescribed by Insurance Department regulations, all bonds eligible for amortization are so valued in this statement. Bonds not eligible for amortization, bonds in default, and all stocks are carried at December 31, 1940, market values.

Transacts business throughout the United States, writing

FIDELITY, SURETY and FORGERY BONDS and ALL KINDS of CASUALTY INSURANCE

Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Previous day's sales	467,730
1941 volume to date	11,453,740
1940 volume to date	14,343,295

Steels Lead Downtrend In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Stock market leaders retreated fractions to more than 2 points today in step with steels.

Rallies were feeble and prices near the final hour were around the lowest of the day. Transactions increased on the decline. Turnover was at the rate of about 650,000 shares for a full session.

Offerings centered on United States Steel as traders studied the big producer's fourth quarter earnings report. Some called the profit of about $3 a share on the common for the final period of 1940 "disappointing" in view of previous estimates but others noted special charges had been made against earnings.

U. S. Steel soon was off 2 and other steels slipped with it, including Bethlehem, Youngstown and Republic. Also conspicuous losers were du Pont, International Harvester, American Smelting, American Can and Anaconda.

Curb shares down fractions to about a point at one time included Aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric, Bell Aircraft, Humble Oil and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Bonds Decline

The bond market dipped for losses of fractions to more than a point today under light offerings which depressed prices readily in all groups except the rails. The list was at about the day's low as the final hour approached.

Some wide losses were posted for a group of inactive German municipal and private loans on small offerings. Down 2 to 7 points were such issues as Ruhr Chemical 6s, United Steel Works 6½s, Rhein-Westphalia 6s and Berlin City Electric 6½s. German Government 5½s and 7s were off fractionally.

Leaning backwards for minor losses among domestic corporates were International Telephone 5s, Erie 5s, Continental Oil 2¾s, Rock Island general 4s, Alleghany stamped 5s, North Western 4¾s, Southern Railway 4s and Nickel Plate 5½s.

Moving against the trend of fractions to a point or more were, among others, Atlanta & Danville 4s, Canadian Pacific 4½s and 5s, Walworth 4s and San Antonio & Arkansas Railway 4s.

U. S. Governments were quiet, 7-32 of a point higher to 2-32 lower.

Week's Gold Imports Total $21,577,682

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports rose to $21,577,682 in the week ended Jan. 22.

The Commerce Department said the figure, although about five times the size of the preceding week, was still far below the average in recent months. The preceding week figure of $4,152,581 was the lowest in 2½ years.

Last week's rise was due to somewhat larger British Empire shipments, including $10,332,827 from Australia, $7,625,466 from Canada, and small amounts from other Empire countries.

The only other large shipment was $1,992,511 from the Philippine Islands.

Foreign gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased in the week by $19,719,158 to a total of $1,823,594,484.

Silver imports declined somewhat to $866,791, which included $615,148 from Mexico and $30,290 from Canada.

Gold exports amounted to $2,868 and silver exports $120,703.

Studebaker Gets Big U. S. Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department disclosed that the Government had entered into a $39,740,836 contract with the Studebaker Company for the construction of plants to build Wright Aeronautical engines.

The contract was with the Defense Plant Corporation, a RFC subsidiary.

An additional contract for $10,045,313 covers the cost of machinery and equipment, officials said.

Neither of these contracts covered production orders.

The plants to be expanded or built will be at South Bend and Fort Wayne, Ind., and Chicago.

New Life Insurance Up 7½ P. C. in Dec.

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance of all classes written in December showed an increase of 7.5 per cent over the like 1939 month, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents announced.

The total new business of 40 companies was $694,740,000 in December, 1940, against $646,550,000 the same month a year earlier.

Total new business of the 40 companies for the full year 1940 was $7,318,575,000, against $7,302,-902,000 in 1939, a gain of two-tenths of one per cent.

Northern Pacific Railway

ST. PAUL (AP)—The Northern Pacific Railway had 1940 net income, after payment of fixed charges, of $2,664,091, an increase of $1,990,438 over 1939 and the best net income since 1931, it was announced at the general offices with the filing of the December earnings report with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Included in the income account is a dividend of $1,660,358 from the Burlington and $496,000 from the Northwestern Improvement Company, a wholly owned subsidiary.

C. B. & Q. Net Higher

CHICAGO (AP)—Preliminary report of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad showed 1940 net income of $4,362,864, after taxes and charges, equal to $2.75 per share, compared with $3,661,339, or $2.15, in 1939. December net income was $1,357,861 compared with $1,053,418 last year. The Chicago Great Western reported 1940 net after charges of $39,944 compared with a deficit of $63,148 in 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70⅛	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Jan 28
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	4	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
27½	16⅝	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21½	— ⅜
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
58⅛	36⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	24	41⅜	40⅛	40½	–1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	½	½	Jan 28
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅄	½	½	— ⅄
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	8½	8	8	— ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	18½	18	18½	— ⅝
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1⅛e)	8	22¾	22	22	–1
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1⅛e)	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	153⅜	153	153	–3
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 24
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 28
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	23	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	4	80	79¾	79¾	Jan 28
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	3	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	–1⅛
18	11	Alpha Cem (¼g)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 28
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jan 25
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	15⅜	15½	15½	— ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines (1e)	6	49	48	48	–1
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	10	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	10	7	7	7	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br S (2.10e)	1	36	35½	35½	— ½
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	15	1½	1⅜	1½	
16½	85¼	Am Can (4)	1	89¾	89½	89¾	–1
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	–1
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	29	28⅛	28⅛	–1⅛
65	34	Am Car & F pf	5	63½	62¾	62¼	–2½
23½	13½	Am Ch&Chl(2e)	3	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ¾
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	115	115	115	Jan 21
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118	118	118	–2¼
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 28
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	7	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
15⅛	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	3	10¼	10	10	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	12	1	1	1	
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅞
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	4	18	17¼	17⅜	–1⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅜
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	3	35	34¼	34½	–1⅜
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jan 27
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	4	47⅜	47½	47½	–1
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	3	21½	21⅛	21½	Jan 27
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	16	4	4	4	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 27
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	17	15	14½	14⅝	— ½
92	38	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	89	86	86	–3
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	7	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	4	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ¾
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	6	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	—
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	60	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	17	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ¾
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R (½g)	9	42	41	41	–2
155½	122	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	149	149	149	–1½
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Jan 24
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¼g)	4	26⅛	25¾	25¾	–1
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	2	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	5	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
18	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14⅝	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	14	166	165¼	165⅜	— ½
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	70¼	69¾	69¾	— ¼
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	71¾	71¼	71¾	
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¾	155¾	155¾	Jan 21
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	11	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	25	6½	6⅜	6½	
101½	83⅛	Am W W I pf (6)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Jan 23
12	6	Am Woolen	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	3	56½	56¼	56¼	–1¾
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	32	25½	24⅞	25	— ¾
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 21
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	35	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
64¾	35	Armour Ill p pf	12	57½	55	55	–2½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅞
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 23
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼g)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ¼
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	2	97¼	95½	95½	–2
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 25
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	125	23⅝	21⅞	21⅞	–1½
64½	49½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	7	66	65¼	65½	–1½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	35	17⅛	16	16	–1
31¼	18	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	Jan 28
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	18	18	18	— ¼
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	10	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	8	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jan 27
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	70	70	70	Jan 24
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	6½	6¼	6¼	½
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 23
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	18	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	21	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
6⅜	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.15g)	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	10	21⅝	20⅜	20⅜	–1⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	3	29½	28⅞	28⅞	–1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅞
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	–2
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	47	37½	36	36	–1⅜
21¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	10	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ¼
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 28
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅞
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	53	84¼	82⅞	82½	–2½
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	131	130	130	— ¼
34¾	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	26¾	26¼	26¾	Jan 28
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	5	20¾	20	20	Jan 28
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅜e)	8	9	9	9	— ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	40	17⅞	16⅜	16⅜	–1¼
34	19¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jan 28
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	10	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	21	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	— ¾
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38⅜	26	Bower Roll B(3)	6	37¼	35¾	37	Jan 24
7	4⅛	Brew Corp (.55e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 28
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¾e)	10	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	24	23⅛	22½	22½	— ¾
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 28
5¼	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 28
24⅞	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un G	8	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
12⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	12	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	4	30¼	30	30	–1
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	31½	31	31	— ½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	9	18½	18	18	— ⅜
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	52¾	53	
12½	7¼	Burr Add (.15g)	21	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	2	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20¼	20	20	Jan 24
5	2¼	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
13¾	6½	Byers (AM) Co	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ¾
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jan 24
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1½	1½	1½	
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	11	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ¾
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
33¾	22½	Carpent (2¾e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	26	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	54	54	54	— ¾
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	47	45½	45½	–1½
35½	20	Celanese (1⅛e)	11	26⅜	25½	25½	— ¾
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	19	18¾	18¾	
3⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 28
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	8	5	5	5	
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(1g)	12	31¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅝
8¾	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
22	15	Cham Ill (¼g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 27
30¾	17½	Cham PF (.90e)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	Jan 21
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	20	42½	42	42	— ½
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 28
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	8	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	42⅜	42⅛	42½	Jan 28
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	52	52	52	
⅜	⅄	Chi Rock Is & P	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 28
⅜	⅄	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅄	⅄	⅄	Jan 23
¾	⅄	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 22
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
16⅛	9	Chickasha (⅛e)	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 28
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (5⅛e)	27	66⅜	65½	65⅝	— ¾
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.30)	7	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jan 27
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3⅛e)	2	37	36¾	36¾	— ¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	5	28½	28½	28½	— ½
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	5	31½	31½	31½	— ⅝
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	9	103⅝	102	102	–2
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Jan 25
20	10½	Colgate-P (⅛a)	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
102½	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	3	102	102	102	
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	6	28½	28	28	— ⅝
24	12½	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	5	18¼	18	18	— ½
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	3	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
1½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	54	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
93½	68⅛	Col G&E pf A(5)	5	82	81¼	81½	Jan 28
8½	3½	Colum Pict	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79	79	79	Jan 28
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	8	28¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101	100½	100½	Jan 27
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	35¾	35½	35⅝	— ¼
113	97	Com'Tcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	— ¼
16⅜	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	26	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
1¾	⅜	Com'th & South	58	⅝	⅛	⅛	
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	51	50	50⅜	— ⅝
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	31	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	7	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¾
16	7½	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	3	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
97⅞	45⅜	Cons Cop (⅛e)	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
327⅛	213⅜	Cons Edison (2)	52	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106¾	106¾	106¾	
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 16
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	4	3	3	3	Jan 28
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	3	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 20
5¼	2⅛	Consoln Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
23⅜	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	–1
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Jan 25
19½	9⅞	Container (¼g)	5	15¼	15	15	— ½
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	18	9½	9	9	— ½
1⅜	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	89½	88½	89½	
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	1	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¾
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (½e)	2	7⅜	7½	7½	Jan 22
40⅞	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	27	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	7	18½	18	18	— ¾
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	5	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅞
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Jan 24
65½	40½	Corn Prods (3)	9	46½	45½	46	— ⅜
7½	3	Coty Inc (⅜e)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	⅄	Coty Internat'l	5	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	— ⅄
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	11	18¾	18	18¼	— ½
32¾	17⅛	Cr of Wh (1.60)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jan 22
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	7	6	6	6	Jan 28
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(1⅝e)	7	25½	25	25	— ⅝
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43	43

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Warns Of War Effect On U. S. Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Far-reaching changes in the economic position of the United States touching on the much-discussed question of inflation are in prospect as a consequence of the war and the national defense program, according to the Guaranty Trust Company in its monthly business review published in the current issue of The Guaranty Survey. Economic conditions in this country for an undetermined period are likely to be similar, in certain respects, the review points out, to those of a country actually at war.

"If industry and labor exercise the necessary degree of voluntary restraint," the Survey continued, "and if the broad powers at the disposal of the Government are used with sufficient promptness and decision, it should be possible to prevent, or at least to limit, the development of the vicious price and wage spiral that is the usual accompaniment of military emergencies.

Outlook Uncertain

"The outlook for the long-term future is much more uncertain. The present crisis will pass, but the billions of dollars of national debt, gold stocks, reserves and deposits will remain. How long these vast sums of purchasing power can continue to exist as a part of our financial structure without affecting the value of the currency may remain an open question for years to come.

"Moreover, tremendous pressure on the dollar may be exerted by depreciation of foreign currencies. It is one thing to assert that no violent rise in the general price level is in immediate prospect, and quite another to deny that the seeds of currency depreciation which have been and are yet to be sown throughout the world will eventually germinate."

The Survey asserted that a large share of the defense costs will probably be met by the sale of government obligations to the banks, and the funds thus borrowed, as fast as they are spent by the government, will go to swell the already large volume of bank deposits.

"This means," the publication stated, "that the purchasing power required by the Government, instead of being taken from the citizens in the form of taxes or of borrowed savings, will be created anew and thus will be added to the purchasing power already in the hands of private individuals and organizations.

"In this way the Government will be placed in the position of bidding against its own citizens and against foreign buyers for the supply of goods and services that it needs. Unless this duplication of purchasing power can be counterbalanced by an equivalent increase in output, or unless the private and foreign purchasing power can be partially sterilized by other means, the natural result would appear to be a rise in prices sufficient to freeze out a portion of the private demand and to bring total demand into equilibrium with total supply.

Inflationary Implications

"These new conditions will be superimposed upon a general monetary and banking situation that has long been recognized as having possible inflationary implications. A large part of the increase in the national debt in recent years has been absorbed by the banks and is represented by bank deposits. The dollar has been cheapened by a reduction of more than 40 per cent in its nominal gold content.

"The large and steady inflow of gold since the devaluation of the dollar has raised the monetary gold stock to a fantastic level and, besides contributing further to the increase in bank deposits, has carried bank reserves to unprecedented heights. As the Federal Reserve authorities point out in their joint report to Congress, the volume of demand deposits and currency now outstanding is 50 per cent greater than in any other period in our history. Present bank deposits would, if they circulated with anything approaching normal velocity, be sufficient to transact the nation's business at a much higher price level than now exists.

"It is a serious mistake to suppose, as is sometimes done, that price levels get out of control only after public credit breaks down and governments are forced to finance themselves by printing new money. This is not the way wartime inflation ordinarily takes place under modern conditions. It is the rise in bank credit that occurs first and is followed by higher prices. Only when the higher prices cause a shortage of currency for hand-to-hand use does the 'printing-press' phase of the movement begin."

Boston Stocks

Jan. 29

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	97	95	95	97¼
2.00	Bos Edison	33¾	33⅜	33½	33⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	49	49	49	48¾
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6¼	6	6	6⅛
..	Bos & M st A pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
..	Bos & M st B pf	2	2	2	2
..	Bos & M st C pf	2	2	2	2
..	Bos & M st D pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
.50	Bos Pers Prop	11½	11½	11½	12
..	Bos & Prov	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
1.60	Brown Durrell	1	1	1	1
..	E Gas & F pf	40	39	39	41¾
3.62c	E Gas&F pr pf	57¼	57¼	57½	57⅝
..	Eastern Mass	4	4	4	4⅛
2.50	First Nat Stores	41¾	41⅝	41⅞	41¾
..	Mergenthaler	26	24½	24½	25½
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	128½	127½	127¾	128⅝
..	North Butte	35c	35c	35c	33c
.60	Reece But H	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
..	Reece Fold M	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
..	Sulliv Mach	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12
1.60	Torrington	29	29	29	29½
3.00	Un Twist Drill	34½	34¼	34½	34⅜
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅝
6.00	Ver & Mass	105	105	105	106

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s 47-43	107.20	107 20	107.20
3	2½s 53-49	107.	107.	107.
1	2¾s 54-51	109.	109.	109.
1	3s 55-51	111.28	111.28	111.28
8	2½s 60-55	109.19	109.19	109.19
1	2¾s 59-56	108 22	108.22	108.22

New York City Bond

8	3s 80	102⅛	102	102⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
4	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	46½	46	46
5	AdasExp4½s 46 st	197½	107½	107½
41	Alleghany cv 5s 44	95⅝	94⅞	94⅞
16	Alleghany cv 5s 49	84	83	83
15	Alleghany 5s 50 st	61	60½	60½
4	Allegh Val 4s 42	104	103¾	103¾
2	Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
2	Allis Chal cv 4s 52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9	Am&For P 5s 2030	56¼	56	56
14	AmIGChem5½s 49	104½	104½	104½
4	Am Int 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
7	Am T&T 5½s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
15	Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¼	108	108
1	Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Am W W & E 6s 75	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Ang C Nitra deb 67	35	35	35
2	Ann Arbor 4s 95	54	53	53
11	Arm Del 4s 55	106¾	106⅝	106¾
12	AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	109⅝	110
7	At&SF aj 4s 95 st	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
15	AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅜	103½	103½
3	Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	99½	99½	99½
7	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101½	101	101½
2	Atl & Birm 4s 33	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
15	A C Line 1st 4s 52	79	78	78
18	A C Line cit 4s 52	74⅞	74	74
27	A C Line 4½s 64	67¼	66	66½
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	38	38	38
8	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	33¾	33	33¾
5	Austin & N W 5s 41	99½	99½	99½
3	B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	73	73	73
16	B&O 95 st A	43	42	42
16	B&O 95 st C	48	47¼	47¼
5	B&O 2000 st D	42¼	42¼	42¼
13	B&O 96 st F	42½	41	41
165	B&O cv 60 st	18¾	17⅞	17⅞
7	B&O 4s 48	73⅛	72⅞	72⅞
8	BalGasEle&WV 4s 51st	61½	61	61
11	B&O S W 50 st	49⅞	49⅝	49¾
1	B&O T C 4s 59	58¾	58¼	58¼
3	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	55	54	54
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	112½	112½	112½
1	Bell TPa 5s 60 st	135½	135¼	135½
3	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Beth Stl 3⅜s 65	105½	105½	105½
73	Boston&Me 4½s 70	25	24¼	24½
10	Boston&Me 4s 60	72½	72	72
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110¾	110¾	110¾
9	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95	94⅝	94¾
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	106	106
22	Buf R&P 57 st	47¾	47	47
4	Buf C R&No 5s 34	5	5	5
15	Bush Term 5s 55	46¾	46	46
1	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	69	69	69
5	Can Nat 3s 69 Oct	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4¼s 57	94	94	94
13	Can Pac 5s 44	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
13	Can Pac 5s 54	75½	74½	75½
6	Can Pac 4½s 46	80	79¼	80
6	Can Pac 4s 60	70¼	69½	70¼
5	Caro C&O 4s 65	106⅛	106⅜	106⅜
3	Carriers&Gen 5s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
9	Celanese 3s 55	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛
25	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	93½	93	93
1	Cen Of Ga 5½s 59	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
30	Can of Ga cn 5s 45	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	Canof Ga cn 5s 45	7½	7¼	7¼
3	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
5	Cen New Eng 4s 61	62½	62½	62½
53	Cen Pac 5s 60	52½	51½	51½
23	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72¾	71½	71½
3	Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	65¾	65¾	65¾
21	CRRNJ gtGa 5s 42	72	68	72
9	Cenn RR N J 5s 87	15	14¾	14¾
4	Can RR NJ 5s 87 reg	13¾	13¾	13¾
7	Certain-td 5½s 48	90¼	89⅞	90
2	C&O 4½s 92	131½	131½	131½
19	C&O 5½s 96D	105¾	105¾	105¾
9	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105½	105¼	105¼
3	Chi & Alton 3s 49	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	86	86	86
2	CB&Q gen 5s 58	86½	86½	86½
23	CB&Q 5s Ill 49	99¾	99½	99¾
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	94	94
5	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 reg	92	92	92
30	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16¾	16¼	16¼
8	Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	16⅞	16½	16½
42	Chic Gt West 4s 59	32½	32⅛	32¼
1	Chi I&L 6s 66	7	7	7
5	Chi I&L 5s 66	7	7	7
1	Chi I&L 4s 47	20¼	20¼	20¼
81	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6⅝	6⅛	6¼
36	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
17	CM&SP 4½s 89C	35	34½	34½
6	CM&SP gen 4s 89	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛
4	Chi&NW 6½s 36	23½	22¾	22¾
16	Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19⅜	19¼	19¼
23	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅞	1¾	1¾
4	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	12⅜	12⅜
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	13¼	12⅜	12⅜
2	Chi&NW 4s 87	19¼	19¼	19¼
21	Chi&NW 3½s 87	18⅜	18	18
1	Un Ry 4s 27	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
2	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	9½	9½	9½
10	CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
22	CRI & P 4s 88	17⅝	16¼	16¼
17	CRI & P 4s 88 reg	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3	CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	7½	7½	7½
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Ch & W Ind 5s 62	94	94	94
7	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1	Childs Co 5s 43	35	35	35
2	K S Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1	Koppers Co 4s 51	104½	104½	104½
1	Lac Gas 4s 42 B	61	61	61
3	Lac Gas 5½s 53	63½	63½	63½
4	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	63½	63	63
9	Lac Gas 5s 42	95⅝	95¼	95¼
1	L S & M S 3½s 97	93½	93½	93½
15	Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	31½	31¼	31½
3	Leh & NY 4s 45	44	43½	43½
5	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47½	46½	46½
13	Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28½	27¾	27¾
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24½	24½	24½
25	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23	22¼	22¼
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	21½	21½	21½
16	Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105¼	105¼
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Lorillard Co 5s 51	128	128	128
6	Louisia & Ark 5s 60	85½	85½	85½
2	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104½	104½	104½
10	Louisv&N 4½s 2003	109½	109½	109½
3	Louis N 1st 4s 2003	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛
12	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91	89½	91
4	Louis & N 3½s 50 A	105⅛	105	105
1	L & N Rad & Ref 4s 46	104½	104½	104½
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¼	52	52
1	Manati Sug 4s 57	32¼	32¼	32¼
5	Market St Ry 5s 45 st	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	MarkemKeld 5½s 50	104	104	104
11	Met Ed 4½s 68	110	110	110
2	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Midland RR'N 5s 40	39	38	38
5	Mid Ohio pf 4½s 39	33	32½	33
14	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	2¾	2¼	2¼
18	MSP&SSM Mar 5½s 78	67½	67½	67½
16	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	9½	9½	9½
37	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10	9¾	9¾
5	Mo-Ill 5s 51	85½	85½	85½
23	M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	16¼	15½	15½
15	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¾	4½	4½
4	M-K-T 4½s 78	14½	14	14
11	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	26	26	29¾
16	M-K-Tex 4s 63 B	14½	14	14
3	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
21	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21¾	21	21

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	21	21	21
136	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	21⅞	21	21
5	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	21	21	21
7	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	22½	22½	22½
19	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
11	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21¾	21	21
22	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Mor & Essex 5s 55	39⅝	39¾	39¾
21	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35⅞	35 m	35
32	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¾	40½	40½
5	NashCha&StL 4s 78	71¾	71¾	71¾
4	Nat Distill 3½s 49	104	104½	104½
10	Natl Steel 3s 65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108	108	108
9	N O Gt Nor 5s 53	74½	74½	74½
2	N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	N Orl & NE 4½s 52	66½	66½	66½
2	N Orl Term 4s 53	73½	73½	73½
19	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	40½	40	40
1	NO Tex&M 4½s 56	38	38	38
2	NY&Greenwd5s 46	42½	42½	42½
28	NYC rfg 5s 2013	69⅝	68½	68½
100	NYC 4½s 2013A	63	61½	61½
25	NYC cn 4s 98	67½	67	67
60	NYC 3½s 46	93⅛	92½	92½
1	NYC cv 3½s 52	65	65	65
14	NYC&HR 4s 42	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	NYC&HR 3½s 97	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝
10	NYC La Sh 3½s 98 reg	65	65	65
5	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	67	67	67
2	NY Chi&St L 6s 50	80½	80½	80½
10	NYChi&StL 6s 41	92¼	92¼	92¼
8	NYChi&St L 3½s 74A	74	74	74
107	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62½	61½	61½
11	NY Ch&StL 4s 46	91¾	91¼	91¾
2	NY Connect 3½s 65	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	NY Dock cv 5s 47	65	65	65
5	NY Dock Co 4s 51	61	60½	60½
5	NY G El H&P 5s 48	125⅝	125⅜	125⅝
6	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	24	24	24
6	NYNH&H 4½s 67	22½	22½	22½
23	NYNH&H 4s 56	21⅞	21¾	21¾
11	NYNH&H 4s 56	21⅞	21⅝	21½
4	NYNH&H 4s 57	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	NYNH&H 3½s 54	20½	20½	20½
20	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6	5⅞	5⅞
7	NY S&W gen 5s 40	12½	12	12
3	NY Tel 3¼s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
7	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6	6	6
15	Niag Falls P 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
14	Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	104	103½	103½
8	Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	14½	14⅜	14½
5	Norf Sou 5s 61A	14	14	14
8	Norf&W 4s 96	127¾	127½	127½
4	Nor Am Co 4s 59	106¾	106½	106¾
3	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
63	Nor Pac 6s 2047	68¾	67½	67⅝
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	61½	61½	61½
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047	61	60½	61
6	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58½	57¾	57¾
7	Nor Pac 4s 97	80⅜	79½	79⅝
13	Nor Pac 3s 2047	46	45½	45½
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s 67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Okla G&E 3¾s 66	109	108½	108½
4	Nat Distill 3½s'49	104	104½	104½
10	Natl Steel 3s'65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108	108	108
9	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	74½	74½	74½
2	N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106½	106⅛	106⅜

U. S. Seen 'Favoring' Plan To Dam Axis Supply Sources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Officials of several key Government departments are now giving "favorable" consideration to a British request for greatly increased American financial and economic co-operation in choking off German and Italian sources of supply in the New World, The Christian Science Monitor learned today.

Although predicting that the United States will make several important moves in this direction, highly authoritative sources here cautioned that a number of very ticklish international questions are involved, and that this Government is forced to move slowly and deliberately, despite its apparent desire to strengthen the British war effort with all aid short of war.

Plan Not New

At his press conference today Secretary of State Cordell Hull admitted that conversations touching all phases of Anglo-American relations, particularly regarding British prosecution of the war, were under discussion but that they were only in the preliminary stage. The Secretary declined to be specific on the exact matters under consideration.

He admitted the war made the traditional American policy of freedom of trade academic as applied to aggressors and invaded nations and saw no conflict between this traditional policy and a present acceptance of export licensing arrangements.

It is emphasized that no decisions have yet been reached on this plan whose practical result would be Anglo-American supervision over all New World exports through the power of the dollar and pound. At the same time, it is held apparent that some such co-ordinated action is necessary and that American officials are increasingly impressed with British efforts to hurry it into being.

The British plan, a part of which envisages the denying of American ports and world-wide facilities to vessels which persist in directly or indirectly supplying Britain's enemies, was first brought to Washington's attention prior to the arrival of the new British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax, who is understood to have been instructed to push the plan to the limit of diplomacy.

Advices here point out that were American economic pressure added to the already strong British pressure now being applied to the so-called "blockade runners," it is quite probable that a number of ships engaged in that purpose would be converted to supplying Britain, thus serving the double purpose of tightening the British blockade and piercing the German counter-blockade.

Reports from London say Britain has already persuaded a number of freighters to stop freighting for the Axis through the denial of certain maritime privileges, but that the British Navy, which must now single-handedly patrol the waters of the world, is no longer able to stop the movement of Axis-bound goods upon the sea, and that the only solution is to stop them at their sources. This is where American economic and financial influence comes in.

Would Pool Resources

Another feature of the British plan, and one which does not vary too greatly from the American anti-Axis "cartel" plan proposed last summer, calls for a pooling of Anglo-American resources with which to buy up the export surpluses of all those New World goods that may be going to Germany with or without the aid of Japan and the Soviet Union.

Still another aspect of the plan envisages American "freezing" of all belligerent credits in the United States. This would result, it is said, in tying up an unexpectedly large amount of German funds still remaining in this country, while not hurting Britain, since the latter expects the lend-lease bill to end its financial worries.

It is claimed in London that Berlin is transferring its American funds into Russian and Japanese hands and that these agents are in turn buying goods ostensibly destined for their native countries but actually bound for Germany.

Many Complications

While officials are maintaining a strict silence regarding American consideration of the British requests, one well-informed source pointed out that the British plan involves international complications of great magnitude. He called particular attention to the fact that the plan might mean American action in greatly reducing the flow of New World goods to Japan, a nation with which both the United States and Britain are at peace.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull admitted yesterday that his Government is keeping strict tabs on the volume and kind of American exports with an eye to preventing their reaching any belligerent of which this country disapproves. He denied, however, that large quantities of American goods were reaching Germany by way of the Soviet Union.

Against this may be placed the British contention that while only a fraction of American exports may be reaching Germany, they nevertheless permit the Soviet Union to release correspondingly large quantities from its own stocks and from current production.

There's No Neck in the Bottle Of California's Migrant Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Fortunately California more than a year ago prepared for the steady tide of migratory industrial workers which is now flooding its shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing centers. If it had not prepared, the State would be completely engulfed today, for semiskilled workers and laborers, many of whom do not qualify for jobs, are arriving in Southern California's aircraft industrial cities at the rate of at least 1,000 a month.

In systematizing job clearance on a State-wide, even a West-wide basis, California prepared for the sudden upturn in industry due to the defense program. That system is today a flood wall, a system of levees, a series of locks and dams to keep this new migrant tide from overflowing aimlessly and ruthlessly and repeating in tragic fashion the story of those other migrant streams of the late 1930's.

Need 75,000

The wheels of this extensive labor mobilization were set in motion by R. G. Wagenet, Director of the California Department of Employment, in a complete re-survey a year ago of some 60,000 unemployed skilled workers who had filed applications with the Department for jobs. This re-survey provided a new classification of all available skilled workers in the State. Because of it, within the past year 45,000 men have found employment, chiefly in defense industries. Only 15,000 skilled workers today remain in the Department's files, and its "active file" has dropped 25 per cent.

Within six months it is estimated the State's aircraft plants alone will need 75,000 more skilled and semiskilled workers. This fact and the wide publication of California's defense awards have started the preliminary onrush of labor. Some folks call it the "gold rush of the 41'ers."

While the backlog of qualified unemployed persons in California is certain to disappear entirely under the program, the State being second only to New Jersey in its preparedness contracts, the new migrants would present a new and difficult problem but for the Department of Employment's job clearance system.

To need men is one thing. To find them is another. To need a job is one thing. To find it another. To bring all these things together, to prevent aimless and needless migrations, to avoid bottlenecks because of a lack of qualified workers, to free log jams of workers in any one section is the purpose of the plan

By telephone, telegraph, teletype, and mail, the 81 offices of the State Department of Employment are in constant intercommunication. Need of a job is known in all parts of California. Need of a worker is likewise known through these departments. In addition through the Federal-State Bureau of Employment Security with headquarters at 841 Mission Street, San Francisco, the network is extended to every other state in the Far West and through the Federal Employment Service to every State in the Nation.

Control Migration

The result of this plan is to control migration. In addition the two agencies are co-operating with the California Board of Education in referring applicants for jobs, who need training to fill them, to special courses in the California school system. These classes serve as refreshers for older workers and as training centers for new unprepared workers.

Classes are given in machine work, welding, electricity, automobile mechanics, aircraft engineering, airplane shop mathematics, basic aircraft physics, pattern making, machine tool operation, tool and die making, and others of some 300 classified skills. What is most important, workers who are referred to these classes by the Department of Employment are not charged a fee for the instruction. In this way California is handling those migrants who arrive here for a job but are not equipped to work at the kind of job the State needs done.

Although the emphasis is placed on the human factor in this new migrant flood, that is the avoidance of needless wandering and misery, the State's job clearance system has had another and possibly a more important effect in connection with the defense program. It has served to provide industry with the best possible workers. Industries have learned that they can secure exactly the type of worker they want through the network.

In this way California is handling its new migrant flood. The success of the plan is due to close co-operation between the various offices of the State employment department and the joint Federal-State Bureau of Employment Security.

In addition to the co-operative system the California Department of Employment is working with the United States Civil Service Commission in finding qualified men to take jobs in Governmnt work. It has worked and is working with labor unions in establishing apprentice training courses in California communities, and it is co-operating with the Civilian Conservation Corps in placing young men discharged from its ranks.

Kin Plays Joke on Anna, But— President Turns Joke on Joker

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—A shy high school girl who came 400 miles to Washington, because she was tricked into believing she had been invited to see the President, met Mr. Roosevelt after all today and agreed with him that the joke had been reversed.

She is Anna Sklepovich of Gary, W. Va., Anna rode the train all the way here after receiving a letter from a White House secretary congratulating her on her birthday tomorrow—the same day as Mr. Roosevelt's. Someone—she suspects her brother Steve—had opened the letter first and written a postscript suggesting that she come to the Capital and see the President.

Anna arrived yesterday morning and went immediately to the White House. She showed her letter to officers, who sent her to a receiving home. But Mr. Roosevelt read a newspaper story telling how she had written him a note of congratulation on mutual birthdays and how the postscript on the White House reply had misled her.

So. Mr. Roosevelt told George Allen, in charge of the Washington celebration of the President's birthday, to bring Anna to the White House. Smilingly, Mr. Roosevelt shook her hand.

"He said he was glad to see me," Anna remarked, "and that I had a ibg poke on my family." She said she had wished him a happy birthday and said she was glad to see him, too.

The sparkle in her eye left no doubt that she was.

And now, in the manner of a Cinderella, she has been established in a luxurious room in one of Washington's finest hotels. Chaperoned by a policewoman, she will attend a series of Presidential birthday balls and see movie stars and Washington celebrities.

Furthermore, she had prospects of getting a new dress for the festivities.

Anna, a high school freshman in a coal-mining town, never had seen the President before.

Dish From Hearst Holdings Is Reporter's for 75 Cents

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The writer bought part of the multi-million-dollar art collection once belonging to William Randolph Hearst.

The purchase was a rare—possibly unique—Egyptian stone dish an inch and a half in diameter, certified as of about the year 50 B. C.

The price was 75 cents, and the sale was effected without the customary art auctioneers or intermediaries, over the counter of Gimbels' department store—one of the first transactions at a preview of an unprecedented art sale.

It is the disposal of the major part of the publisher's art acquisitions, now the property of the International Studio Art Corporation.

It will be largest art sale ever held and embodies first collection of any size to be disposed of, like ordinary commodities, to the general public over the counters of a department store with price tags—a method selected because the vastness and value of the collection virtually precluded its disposition through ordinary art channels to the small circle of regular collectors.

An entire floor of the huge store has been stripped of its usual stock of children's goods and filled with the first portion of the collection, thousands of items of paintings, sculpture, furniture, books, armor, china, jewelry—everything from medieval oak-paneled rooms to Benjamin Franklin's spectacles.

Several thousand specially invited guests, ranging from museum officials to charge account holders at Saks-Fifth Avenue, Gimbels' affiliate, where more of the collection will be sold, attended the preview.

The first purchaser was David E. K. Bruce, Andrew Mellon's son-in-law, who bought a fine set of old delft china for $250.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., examined a beautiful jeweled agate bowl attributed to Benvenuto Cellini and priced at $25,000. It was not disclosed whether he bought it.

Many others made purchases. The official seal that Abraham Lincoln used in the White House went for $750. A book collector eagerly grabbed up Anthony Trollope's original manuscript of "Orley Farm" and wrote a check for $246. George Washington's leather-bound four-volume set of "Don Quixote" was there, for $2,900. There was a set of four beautiful medieval tapestries at $197,500. And pewter plates, jewelry and knicknacks ranging down to 35 cents.

Mutual Prejudices Are Found Hindering Union of Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—If the United States hopes to establish better relations with Latin America, this country must combat certain "black legends" of prejudice which we entertain against the people of the Southern Continent, as well as the "black legends" of prejudice they have for us, is what Dr. Robert E. McNicoll, Professor of Latin American history at the University of Miami, told clubwomen who gathered here from all parts of Florida for the Fourth Annual Club Institute.

The University of Miami, having been one of the first institutions of this country to specialize in Latin America contacts and exchange of students, Dr. McNicoll's talk on "The United States and Latin America" was of particular interest. Dr. Harold Briggs spoke on "The Responsibility of the United States in World Affairs," and Dr. Louis K. Manley on "The Chief International Problem Facing the United States."

One of the chief prejudices against Latin America we have to combat is the "black legend" of hatred of the English people for the Spaniards which has been perpetuated for centuries in literature and legend, said Dr. McNicoll.

Another obstacle to better relations with Latin America, he said, is our prejudice against mixed races. Practically all the nations of Latin America are made up of people of mixed races.

Must Speak Their Language

"We are slowly waking up to the fact that if we wish to have better trade, economic, and political relations with the countries of South America we must know their language," Dr. McNicoll declared. "We have made some progress in learning Spanish, but we do not know it half well enough. I recommend that every student have at least four, or better five years of Spanish. Accurate information about the culture and history of South America should be put into our high schools, as well as colleges if prejudices are to be overcome and better understanding established. The system of exchange students, in which the Federation of Women's Club has co-operated in this State, is excellent, but at the present time it is not possible for a North American student to spend a year or two at some Latin American university and receive any credit for his work there upon return to his home college. This is a problem upon which the University of Miami is now working."

Turning to the other side of the picture, the speaker told of some of the chief "black legends" of prejudice the Latin Americans cherish against the United States.

"As a large part of this country was obtained at the expense of Spain throughout the years, the Latin American is inclined to look on us with suspicion. They consider us an imperialistic nation.

Some Things They Didn't Like

"They didn't like our sending marines to Nicaragua when there was no war declared and keeping them there 20 years; nor our doing the same in Haiti and Santo Domingo; nor our taking of Panama. However, our 'good neighbor' police in recent years has done a lot to remove that odium.

"The Latin Americans claim that we lack culture, because they have never contacted it. They have looked upon us as an uncouth, pioneer nation that could give them nothing. If they wanted art, literature, science, they went to Europe for it. They did admit that we had some value in business. But their eyes turned to Europe for trade in their products. Now the war has cut off that trade and they look to us as their good neighbor to help them.

"The Government has set up funds to help Argentina balance its accounts, as that country produces just what we do and we cannot take their exports. This move is anti-economic, creating problems to solve after the war. Reciprocal trade agreements are the Administration's attempt to solve the problem. But we cannot balance this hemisphere against the rest of the world. That's a form of isolation. The war has helped the United States with Latin America and we now have the opportunity to lay a permanent ground for future co-operation. But if we do not put down prejudices and learn their culture and language we'll lose out after the war."

Nelson Eddy Gets Title, Colonel of Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Nelson Eddy of the screen and radio, has been formally commissioned an honorary colonel on the staff of Gov. Julius P. Heil.

The commission resulted from their meeting aboard a train from Washington, where they had gone to attend President Roosevelt's inauguration.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CANDY FRUIT AND NUTS

WHITTIER, CALIF.—One gift for the whole family: 3 lbs. California Dates, express prepaid, $1.08; 5 lbs. $1.58, 15 lbs. $4.12; since 1929. WHITMORE'S DATES & CANDY, 185 N. Bright.

HELP WANTED

CALLS FOR LAW-TRAINED PEOPLE. Young law graduates and retired lawyers, to form classes and teach major business law to adults and business groups. Details on request. H. B. HOFFMAN, 5067 Ambrose Avenue, Los Angeles.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA—Beautiful home, 3 bedrooms and garage; apartment furnished; immediate possession; best location, near lake. W. HOLLAND, 220 Almeria Road.

REAL ESTATE

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE OWNERS—Let me analyze, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNERD L. WELLS, 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 865-K, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1900 Beacon St.—Attractive 7-room apartment on 2nd floor, $75.00 per month. Tel. Asp. 6472.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—3-room apartment, fireplace, electric kitchen, extra large closet room; restricted. 1402 Beacon St., Long. 3399.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Big Savings on Nearly New Cars

'40 Cadillac 60 Special Sedan. The nicest condition you can imagine, immaculate in every detail. One owner, service pedigree available. 13,106 total miles. Black, 6 wheels, extra large trunk space, radio, heater, white wall tires, two driving lights. #4039. Costs new about $2900 ..... Now $1550

'39 Buick Formal Sedan. Owned by elderly lady. Exquisitely clean. Only 15,820 miles. Black with six-wheel equipment and extra large trunk. Heater. #4027 ..... $775

'40 Lincoln Zephyr Club Coupe. 9,957 miles. Car as clean as new. Soft, dustproof green finish; white wall tires, radio, heater. #3872.

'40 La Salle Touring Sedan. Like new—only 8,979 miles. Black car with white wall tires, heater and other extras. #4018 1050

'40 Mercury Convertible Sedan. Lustrous blue. White wall tires, radio, heater, outboard mirrors. Only 9,444 miles. Very dressy. #3773 895

'40 Packard 6 Touring Sedan. Blue. 8,918 miles. Heater. Very choice. #4060 750

Cadillac-Olds Co. of Boston
808 Commonwealth Ave.
Open Eves. Until 9 Phone Bea. 5808

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE. WO 2-2080 280 B'way. N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BEAUTIFUL home, sun parlor; room, board; loving care if needed; reasonable. A. EVA HORNE, Spring Lake, New Jersey.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant warm rooms for rent and study; 1st floor; kindly services with many years' experience; reasonable. Beacon 5728.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WILSON MUSIC HOUSE, Valley St., Maplewood, N. J., opp. Columbia High; conditioned, used tenor saxophone, $60; vibraphone, $100; violin outfits; need to buy used clarinets and trumpets.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE S. 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON CIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 3006

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Exclusive section off Brattle Street, two pleasant rooms with private bath; meals if desired; quiet. Tro. 6163.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1519 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, MASS.—Beautiful rooms for business of retired people; also Swedish-American dining room. 74-76 Bay State Road.

BOSTON—Front room in the "likley"; attractive, sunny; elevator; near the Christian Science Mother Church. Tel. Com. 4795.

BOSTON, Fenway—Single room, outside, 2 baths; quiet, harmonious atmosphere; few mins. from The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 4015.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 52 West 84th St.—Back parlor, quiet, refined private home; open fireplace, Chickering Grand; lavatory; garden view; sunny; ideal for couple or Practitioner; $12.00; references. EN. 2-2945.

N. Y. C., 58 East 97th St. (Apt. 3-F)—Cheerful front studio, kitchen privileges; $4.50 weekly. VINCENT.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73 (Apt. 3-A)—Desirable studios, conveniently located; kitchenette or bath; business people. Call evenings or Sunday.

N. Y. C.—Comfortable, well-appointed room; 3 blocks from church; excellent transit facilities ($6.00). Taylor, 1043 Madison Ave. (80th St.)

N. Y. C., 65th Street (50 Central Park West) Thomas Women's Residence Club. Exceptional opportunity for business woman or student seeking refined, modern home in city; kitchen privileges; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Comfortable second-floor room adjoining bath; no other roomers; $4.00 per week. 63rd and Locust Sts, Granite 3422.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Pleasant rooms in beautiful waterfront home, located in exclusive residential section of Snell Isle on Tampa Bay; fishing, bathing, badminton; near golf course; breakfast if desired. 1345 Brightwater Boulevard. Phone 8973.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Delightful sunny rooms, finest beds, near women's club and golf course on beautiful Snell Isle. MRS. LAURA DOUGHERTY, 211 Estado Way.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIAMI, FLA.—Cultured lady, companion-housekeeper-nurse; free to travel. Box C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY wishes position; 6 years' experience; free to travel. Write Box Z-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION-attendant-housekeeper desires position. Write Box S-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

New Jersey

ELIZABETH

THE LYNN
"Elizabeth's Coziest Restaurant"
Luncheon from 35c
Dinner from 50c
OPEN SUNDAYS
624 Westfield Avenue El 3-9345

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH
(Continued.)

Hosiery Lingerie
Pajamas and House Coats
Cosmetics
CLAUDETTE SHOPPE
330 Morris Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6914 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Welch's Tomato Juice, #5 can, 21c
Wayne County Apple Sauce, 3 cans 25c
Knox's Gelatine
177 Maplewood Ave. S. O. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

JANET SHOPS
Millinery
A very fine selection of hats can be had at reasonable prices
1.95 to 2.95
Newark at 121 Halsey Street
and East Orange at 620 Central Ave.

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

kuehn
Flowers and Pottery
621 Central Avenue
HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STOREWIDE SALE
Clearance Sale now going on. Men's and Young Men's Wearing Apparel
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street Corner Day Street

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
Hack. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-3900

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1380, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
The Largest Drive-in Station in Town

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 442 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

We Pledge you the best in product and the best in service for your car
INGRAM
TEXACO GOODYEAR
226 NO. AVENUE

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown Pa
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

HARVEY KIPP
"Finest in Meats"
Featuring
4-H Club Baby Beef
67 West Broad St., Bethlehem Phone 542

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

SMART STYLES
For Cruise and Southern Wear

Frank, Rescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Linens, Towels and Domestics
Special sales in progress.

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

"HOUSE CLEANING"
Remodel NOW and be ready to shine the dull spots
HARRY S. LUTZ
Plumber
211 Broad Street Phone 5486

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Deliver of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 91?6, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
205 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective

Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5813

HELP ENGLAND
F. R. Cooper and Son, of Colchester, England, sends me antique jewelry and silverware every few weeks. Every sale we make helps England to carry on.
FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
113 SO. 12TH STREET

For a complete selection of
VALENTINES
For your friends and loved ones
Visit
GIFT NOOK
209 SOUTH 15TH STREET
Open Evenings Gifts of Distinction

Dainty Gifts and Cards for VALENTINES
That win all hearts!
Perfumes, Cards, Novelties
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 North Broad 5603 North Broad

THE IDEAL
Pearl Restringing Company
Expert Oriental Pearl Restringing While You Wait
Knotting 75c, $1—Plain Restringing 50c
Beaded Bags Repaired
All Kinds of Jewelry Repaired
GRACE A. CLYMER
812 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3839

READING

Now in Progress
POMEROY'S
January White Sale
Sale on Linens, Bedding, Domestics

ST. LAWRENCE Elntropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SCRANTON

Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
MOFFITTS Shoe Repairs
140 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5263

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing Gifts
226 ADAMS AVENUE

SWARTHMORE

WRITING PAPER
Note or Letter
By EATON
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

WILKINSBURG

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. Penn Avenue and Wood Street
Established 1889

Stephens
The Friendly Florist
615 Wood Street CHurchill 5100

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Aeon—*E'-on* (*e* long, *o* clipped-short as in connect). In this word, which is directly borrowed from Greek, the *ae* is a diphthong and is pronounced as if it were the letter *e* standing alone. It represents an entirely different vowel value from the *ae* found in the word "aerial," where both letters are sounded. An "aeon" implies a long lapse of time, in some cases within calculation, as a geologic "aeon," and again in Scriptural reference immeasurable.

Demarcation — *De'-mar-ka'-shun* (*e* long, first *a* as in *arm*, second long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

This word looks like a classic derivative, but does not so turn out. A Teutonic stem, *marc*, is provided with a Latin prefix and ending, and a term of considerable usefulness, especially in the historic phrase "line of demarcation," results. Separation is implied, and a drawn line, more or less fixed, is pictured.

Divinely — *Di-vin'-li* (first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second long, last short). A propulsive utterance tends to raise the vowel value of the short *i* in the first syllable to what amounts to a long *e*. Webster's markings, once decided upon, evidently imply correct enunciation under whatever circumstances of emphasis.

In Webster's definition, "By the agency or influence of God."

Jesurun (Isa. 44:2)—Pref. *Jes'-u-run* (*e* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second short). Webster's second choice is *Je-su'-run* (*e* quick-long as in *create*, first *u* long as in *cube*, second short).

The Hebrew word out of which this name, referring to the people Israel, seems to come is the one which carries the rendering "make straight," in Isa. 40:3 ("make straight in the desert"). An American Translation, seeking a spelling close to the original language, alters the *s* to *sh* and gives "Jeshurun."

Kedar (Isa. 42:11) — *Ke'-der* (first *e* long, second as in *maker*).

Much Biblical history associates with a proper noun like this which receives casual mention in a lyrical outburst of Isaiah.

Palsy (Matt. 9:2)—*Pol'-zi* (*o* as in *orb*, *i* short). The *a*, perhaps needful to hint, has acquired the sound that is heard, accented, in "alter," and unaccented in "already."

The word descends through French and Latin from Greek, and is accounted for as "paralysis," shortened by use. It must have been on the popular tongue back in the time of Wycliffe, whose translation reads "a man sike in palsie." Spelled one way or another, it survives in English versions right down to Authorized. An American Translation is at once closer to the original Gospel text and somewhat plainer to modern understanding with "a man who was paralyzed."

Pantheism — *Pan'-the-iz'm* (*a* short, *e* quick-long as in *debate*, *i* short). The accent needs to be kept quite strictly back on the first of the three syllables. A scattering of the stress over the first and second syllables is sometimes to be noted, but the meaning can hardly be said to stand any clearer, in the case of this word, by such liberty of speaking.

For a broad and general definition, Webster's gives "all is God."

Predisposing — *Pre'-dis-poz'-ing* (*e* long, both *i*'s short, *o* long).

The Latin past passive participle *praedispositus*, "posted or arranged in advance," is used of actual persons and things. The English "predispose" takes on moral connotations and signifies that which at the outset moves, pushes, and impels whatever the grammatical object may be, inclining it in this way or that. A forceful and determining element in the word is *pre-*, "beforehand."

Sanctuary (Lev. 19:30) — *Sangk'-tu-er'-i* (*a* short, *tu* as in *nature*, *u* as in *unite*, *e* short, *i* short); or, esp. in Britain, *sangk'-tu-er-i* (with the *e* as in *maker*, and no secondary accent).

"Consecrated place." The word comes down from Latin, and the original significances, in the usual Authorized way, are pretty well retained. To look outside Scripture, it has become a much employed modern word, and its pronunciation seems somewhat in flux. But there should be safety in Webster's latest advice.

Supernal — *Su-pur'-nal* (first *u* as in *unite*, second as in *urn*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

The word describes that which exists above or proceeds from there. Used largely in a rhetorical and figurative way. From Latin *supernus*, "celestial." It is formed after the manner of many French adjectives that expand original Latin meanings or newly apply them.

That (Prov. 19:21) — In the verse of Proverbs, "that" represents the Hebrew demonstrative pronoun. An American Translation punctuates in a way that makes the meaning unmistakable, supplanting comma with dash and printing the passage as follows: "But the purpose of the Lord—that will stand." The dash proves useful to revisers in modernizing poetic lines of the Old Testament writings, where the thought or the grammatical structure is liable to sudden shifts. By contrast, in translation of the flowing and logical Greek of the New Testament the dash can be almost wholly dispensed with.

Vitiate — *Vish'-i-at* (both *i*'s short, *a* long).

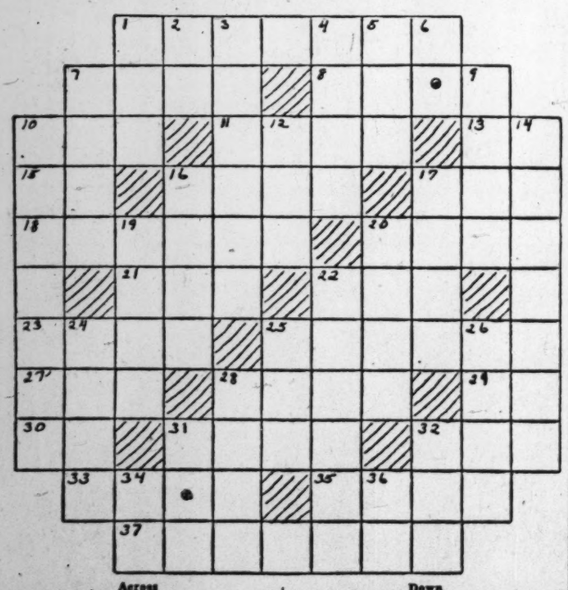
"Cause harm to." English words of five types come from the Latin combination of letters *vit*, each type having its own meaning. Commonest is the one found in "vital" (*vita*, "life," "existence"). Then comes "inevitable" (*vitare*, "to shun," "to avoid"); and closely following, "vitiate" (*vitium*, "vice," "fault"). Besides those are "invite" (*vitus*, supposed to mean "willing"), and the botanic "viticulture" (*vitis*, "vine").

The Trend?

One central heating plant provides steam heat for a 51-building, apartment community of 40,000 people in New York.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who tied the Gordian knot?
7—What is a porous rock formed as a deposit from springs or streams?
8—Who is patron saint of Norway?
10—What cape is southernmost point of New Jersey?
11—What do you call the hut of a hermit or other solitary?
13—What is a river of Siberia?
15—Exist.
16—What is a superior kind of caviar?
17—Hint or intimation is what?
18—Implements for digging.
20—Who was Abraham's wife?
21—To stroke gently.
22—Possesses.
23—Short article is what?
25—Girl's name.
27—An evergreen tree.
28—The carnation is often called what?
29—What is second note of scale?
30—Abbreviation for "French."
31—What is any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians?
32—Three-toed sloths are what?
33—Who sold his birthright?
35—What was a pseudonym of Charles Lamb?
37—What is a tippet?

Down

1—What is first name of Mannering, hero of Scott novel?
2—Concerning.
3—What is used for striking the ball in tennis?
4—What is a city of Kansas?
5—Who was one of the Aesir, known for skill with the bow and on skis?
6—What is a continent of Western Hemisphere (abbr.)?
7—Tool for tamping is what?
9—How many acts in opera "Martha"?
10—What is a giant smooth-coated dog?
12—Bitter vetch is what?
14—A kind of hound (pl.).
16—The same.
17—Ready money is what?
19—Imitation.
20—What was one of the 49 containers mentioned in journey to St. Ives?
23—Noted German composer.
24—What is hoop or band forming the tread of a vehicle wheel?
25—What is a long narrow inlet?
26—What silkworm feeds on castor-oil plant?
28—What is looped or puffed part of a dress?
31—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
32—Melody.
34—What is a symbol for samarium?
36—French article.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa

Bells and Feathers

A young Indian brave appears to rely on store shoes rather than moccasins.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: Wyoming reports a fall of snowflakes two and one half inches in diameter, the largest since "Way Down East" played one-nighters in the region.

Pathfinder: In times like these the average man would rather be almost anything else than President.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A genus of North American finches; commonly called snow birds.
2. The west coast of Greece; used as a naval base.
3. A city in northwestern Louisiana.
4. Williamstown, Massachusetts; founded 1793.
5. A river in southeastern Brazil and Argentina; 2,000 miles to the Plata.
6. Alaska, on March 30.
7. New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Ohio.
8. The capital of Albania.
9. Tabard Inn; an old inn at Southwark, London.
10. A suspension bridge over Mount Hope Bay in Rhode Island.

In Lighter Vein

The Let-Down

For months he had been her devoted admirer. Now, at long last, he had collected up sufficient courage to ask her the most momentous of all questions.

"There are quite a lot of advantages in being a bachelor," he began, "but there comes a time when one longs for the companionship of another being—a being who will regard one as perfect, as an idol; whom one can treat as one's absolute property; who will be kind and faithful when times are hard; who will share one's joys and sorrows—"

To his delight he saw a sympathetic gleam in her eyes. Then she nodded in agreement.

"So you're thinking of buying a dog?" she said. "I think it's a fine idea. Do let me help you choose one!"—Tit-Bits.

Too Much

Johnson: "What gives Parker that strained look — business worries?"

Jones: "No, he picked it up trying to listen to his wife and the radio at the same time."—Consolidated.

The Average Motorist

Service station man: "How much gasoline does the tank in your car hold?"

Autoist: "I don't know. I've never had enough money to get it filled yet."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Patriotic Gesture

"So you traded in your old car, at last," said the pessimist.

"Yes," said the optimist, "I'm not one to hold back on our defense program when the government needs scrap iron."

Definite Rebuke

"I asked if I could see her home."

"And what did she say?"

"She said she'd send me a photo of it."—Montreal Star.

In Reverse

"Why didn't you enjoy your drive to Florida?"

"Well, we had to follow the main highway—all the detours were being repaired."

Do You Too?

By Joe Vial

When your faithful old fedora Gives you reason to replace it, Do you also shrink before a Hat Store mirror as you face it?

Popular Photography

Morning Downtown

This photograph by Paul Wall, Chicago, reveals a third-dimensional effect gained as the buildings fade into smoke and mist. The solitary taxicab emphasizes the early morning stillness.

Daily Quotation

BOOKS are delightful society. If you go into a room filled with books, even without taking them down from their shelves, they seem to speak to you, seem to welcome you, seem to tell you that they have something inside their covers that will be good for you, and that they are willing and desirous to impart it to you.—W. E. GLADSTONE

It Has Been Said of Nature

Nature is an Aeolian harp, a musical instrument, whose tones are the re-echo of higher strings within us.—Novalis.

The ignorant man marvels at the exceptional; the wise man marvels at the common; the greatest wonder of all is the regularity of nature.—G. D. Boardman.

Nothing is rich but the inexhaustible wealth of nature. She shows us only surfaces, but she is a million fathoms deep.—Emerson.

All nature is a vast symbolism; every material fact has sheathed within it a spiritual truth.—E. H. Chapin.

Nature is the most thrifty thing in the world; she never wastes anything; she undergoes change but there is no annihilation—the essence remains.—T. Binney.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Auto Tires "Pick Up" Air in Hot Weather Driving?

If you have ever done any cross-country motoring in broiling hot weather, you may have had a filling station attendant mention the fact that your tires had picked up a little air.

This increase or pick up in pressure is due to the fact that gases show, when heated, the greatest increases in volume of any of the states of matter. Indeed, it has been discovered experimentally that gases expand 1/237 of their volume as of 0° Centigrade, for each degree through which they are heated. And if there is no room for expansion, the pressure will increase with an increase in temperature.

Friction produces heat, as is seen in the fact that drills become hot as they gouge and rub their way into wood, metal, or stone. Flexing also produces heat, as is seen when a wire grows hot as you bend it back and forth briskly to break it.

Both of these causes of heat are at work in your tire as you drive. As the tire rolls along the highway there is a constant flexing of the sidewalls at the point of contact with the road, due to the weight of the car. There also is internal friction in the tire as the cords built into the fabric work back and forth against each other as the different parts of the tire are successively compressed and released.

On a hot day, the internal heat of the tire from these causes may cause the temperature inside the tire to rise from 75° to 150° Fahrenheit above that of the outside air.

Not only does this heat cause the air in the tire to try to expand, causing an increase in pressure, but it also weakens the tire, for it causes the rubber-coated cotton cord to lose up to a third of its strength.

It is the practice of some motorists to underinflate their tires at the beginning of a long, hot drive to allow for the pickup in pressure. The wisdom of this course has been sharply questioned, for underinflation obviously increases both flexing and internal friction—the very causes of the pickup. Also, tests have indicated that persistent underinflation of tires results in a definitely shortened period of usefulness for the tire.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Aiding Draftees

New York City

A local camera and photographic supply house is offering a complete cash refund on any purchase of equipment to men of the draft age who are called to the colors. A purchaser on the concern's time payment plan is entitled to a refund on past payments and a cancellation of all future obligations upon return of the merchandise in reasonably good condition.

Where Would You Find—

1. A junco?
2. The Bay of Preveza?
3. Shreveport?
4. Williams College?
5. The Parana River?
6. Seward Day celebrated as a public holiday?
7. The six states which bound Pennsylvania?
8. Tirana?
9. The starting point of Chaucer's pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales?
10. Mount Hope Bridge?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

What They Say

Recreation

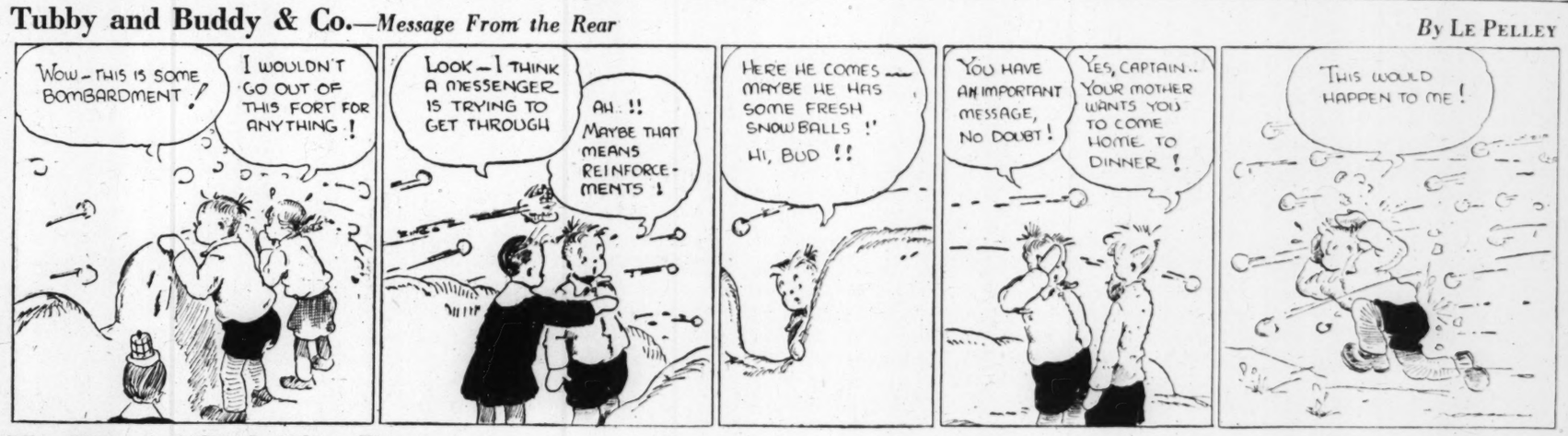
"To me music brings a certain rest and freedom from cares."
—George A. Sloan.

Permanent Peace

"Peace of a permanent nature cannot be founded on revenge."
—Sumner Welles.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Message From the Rear*

By LE PELLEY


WOW—THIS IS SOME BOMBARDMENT!
I WOULDN'T GO OUT OF THIS FORT FOR ANYTHING!
LOOK—I THINK A MESSENGER IS TRYING TO GET THROUGH
AH!! MAYBE THAT MEANS REINFORCEMENTS!
HERE HE COMES—MAYBE HE HAS SOME FRESH SNOWBALLS!
HI, BUD!!
YOU HAVE AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE, NO DOUBT!
YES, CAPTAIN.. YOUR MOTHER WANTS YOU TO COME HOME TO DINNER!
THIS WOULD HAPPEN TO ME!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Details*

By RODGERS

BOW WOW
Well sir, those kennels were chuck full of dogs-
And every dog there was a thoroughbred something-or-other—
Which would have been all right with me except that every single one I met not only told me his breed but also insisted on adding all the details of his pedigree!
That is, all but the farmer's dog. He just said, "I'm a thoroughbred mongrel—"
And let it go at that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Southward Bound*

By THE HAGERS

"HEAVE HO!" CRIED CAPTAIN BILL. AND SOON WE ANCHORED PETE'S UNTAMED BALLOON.
PETE CLIMBED ABOARD WITH KEEN DELIGHT, AND MADE SURE ALL THE VALVES WERE TIGHT.
"I'M OFF," HE CRIED, "FOR WEDDELL SEA. THE SOUTH POLE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME."
THE ARCTIC ZONE WILL HAVE, IT'S CLEAR, NO PENGUIN COLONY THIS YEAR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Moral Might

At a time when the attacks of airplanes and air waves—military and mental attacks—place upon men and women everywhere the necessity of raising their defenses, moral and spiritual forces are found to be the most stable elements in all the shifting picture of a world struggle for power.

Those who try to discern the shape of things to come by weighing this reported new bomber against that reported new anti-aircraft gun, naval against air power, guesses about where the Nazis will strike next against guesses about how the blow will be countered—those who base calculations on known or estimated material factors—are subject to all the fluctuations of human hope and despair. The calm people, the courageous people, the effective people today are those who in some measure dwell "in the secret place of the most High" because they put their trust in spiritual power.

It is among the peoples, like the British, who have placed reliance on their own best sense of right, rather than among the nations like France which gave way to fear of "big battalions" that the greatest mental peace is to be found today. This fact has vital meaning for the people of America in this hour of decision. Its importance is emphasized by conflicting reactions to the two important pieces of information just presented in Washington—military advices that the Nazis are prepared to strike with 36,000 planes, and Secretary Morgenthau's statement that without early American financial aid Britain cannot continue to fight.

Some Americans appear to take this information as a cause for defeatism. We believe the majority will take it in the spirit of Thomas W. Lamont's splendid declaration that "the moral and spiritual forces that move the universe" have wings "of hope and strength and courage that carry them far beyond the uttermost flight of 10,000 airplanes." And beyond air waves of totalitarian terrorism!

Britain has proved the inestimable power of moral might. Let America not be intimidated by machines, materials or maneuvers. Rather, let it see that the preponderance of power lies with the defenders of justice and freedom.

Who's Stalling?

Someone seems to be trying to sell the American broadcast listener a bill of goods that is not all there.

Maybe it is the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers. Maybe it is the radio chains with their protégé, Broadcast Music, Inc. A considerable number of music lovers and patrons of radio-advertised products are getting annoyed at trying to guess which is responsible for the impasse which keeps ASCAP music off the air.

Both ASCAP and the National Association of Broadcasters profess themselves desirous of reaching an agreement. Yet they do not negotiate. Why not?

On a program over a few friendly stations featuring its music, Gene Buck, president of the composers and publishers' organization, said, addressing the rest of the broadcasting industry, "We have asked these other stations to sit down with us and try to reach some agreement. They have not answered us. I ask them again."

Shortly before this, the broadcasters' association published a leaflet in which it said, "We have told ASCAP's management again and again that the only thing that is blocking negotiations is their insistence that ASCAP be paid for all radio programs—including programs using no music whatsoever."

Does ASCAP's appeal extend only to individual stations which they hope to win away from the networks? Is ASCAP unwilling to recede from its insistence on a percentage cut of all radio revenues? Is the NAB really willing to discuss a new contract with the holders of most of the desirable music copyrights of the last half-century, or does it wish to hold out on the composers and the public until the broadcasters can write their own terms?

Surely the composers and publishers' society should be amenable to a payment for music on the basis of the number of times it is actually performed, even though that may require a reorganization of their own financial distribution set-up. And the radio chains and broadcasting stations should stand ready to pay a reasonable fee for the use of thousands of well-loved song and symphonic numbers, along with the products of their rapidly growing BMI.

Perhaps the Government, through its recent anti-trust suit, is preparing a consent decree that will in some way facilitate negotiations.

Education for Country Living

Recent statistics from the United States Office of Education show that only one in five of the rural high schools in the Nation is making a serious attempt to prepare youth for rural living. A study of 1,238 representative schools in centers of 2,500 or fewer population indicates that the traditional academic curriculum is still the usual set-up. Only one-third of those entering rural high schools graduate although the number entering has doubled in the last decade.

Educators and interested laymen are focusing their attention on this serious problem. Denmark, through its Folk High Schools, has blazed a trail. The United States needs secondary school education for rural youth that will show them the satisfaction and rewards of country living, instead of focusing attention on urban occupations and opportunities.

The curriculum should include a combination of practical and cultural subjects; it ought to prepare boys and girls to make a living, and at the same time develop their interests in art, leisure-time activities, and co-operative living. The satisfactions of country living are increasing steadily. Educators have both a duty and an opportunity to make rural education more meaningful and purposeful in terms of life values.

Rent Bills in New Role

The experiment of adding a small prepayment for medical care to the monthly rent bill in a large public housing project in New York City has its bearing on socialized medicine. Objectors to the compulsory type of sickness insurance note the plan as another bit of evidence that those who desire medical care may be able to budget for it without the Government's stepping in to compel universal medical fees.

The novel rent scheme is being undertaken at Vladek Houses on the Lower East Side of New York. The project houses 1,700 families of the lower income group. They are being offered medical care at $3 per person per month. Each tenant has the option of going into the prepayment plan or not. Although of limited effect itself, this innovation is part of a trend toward plans to place payment for medical care more readily within the reach of low incomes. Several State Medical Societies have instituted State-wide systems.

Whether voluntary insurance will ultimately lead to compulsory insurance in the United States, as it has in some other countries, is by no means clear. Medical men promoting the voluntary system are generally opposed to compulsion.

Compulsory insurance—with its large pay roll taxes on employers and employees, its great administrative expense and its big bureaucracy—does not appear a desirable system for the United States. Freedom of action for every individual so far as compatible with the public welfare is a cornerstone in the American type of democracy. Compulsion in any direction where the general welfare is not involved is definitely anti-American.

When Is Time to Aid?

For some time leading isolationists in the United States have been making the argument, voiced the other night by Senator Wayland C. Brooks of Illinois, that it is still too soon to go all out in aid of Britain with war equipment. He would wait the 60 or 90 days which Secretary Stimson says may be critical and then decide whether to lend and lease arms.

Other isolationists go along with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who told the House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs in effect that it is too late to send effective help to Britain—that even American aid could not bring about victory unless there should be an internal collapse in Germany.

Now if it is both "too soon" and "too late" to give Britain effective support, when was, is, or will be the time for the United States to throw its weight into the scale against aggression? If it is both too soon and too late, what does this mean except a doctrine of opposition to aid for Britain at any time?

Practical observers say the Nazi grip will not be loosened until it receives a hard blow from without. For utmost assistance in striking that kind of a blow it is neither too soon nor too late. The time is now.

The crossroads store has substituted package goods for the cracker barrel, electric lights for the hanging lamp, and a furnace in the basement now heats the place, but the Hot Stove League still meets on winter evenings to pick next summer's pennant winner.

Our Readers Say—

Famine and German War Machinery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I observe an item in your news columns quoting W. Hallem Tuck, president of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, as declaring that the food supply in that country is "fast approaching a critical situation," and that according to a fellow-American who had recently left Brussels, "Belgium would need 300,000 tons of wheat and large quantities of fats and frozen meats to carry over to the next harvest. . . ."

It is this reader's view that the democracies really have no option in this matter; that long before there is anything in the nature of famine across Europe, Germany's war machinery will be shorn of its offensive power; and that, to the extent that we lift the blockade, we lengthen the war.

In "Blockade and the Civilian Population" (Oxford Pamphlet), Sir William Beveridge says:

> In the first place, in totalitarian war, very few of the inhabitants of a belligerent country can be regarded as peaceful; that is to say, as not engaged in war. The men in uniform who work behind the lines, in commissariat or in maintenance and repair of the machines of war, are recognized portions of the military forces. But the man or woman making nitroglycerin or turning shells, though not wearing a uniform, is not occupied in tasks of peace. Nor are the people digging coal or weaving textiles whose exports will finance the purchase of munitions from abroad. Nor really is any person who is producing any commodity or rendering any service to the community at war. The nation would be less dangerous without them.

As you know, we have the wheat in Canadian bins (450,000,000 bushels—plus a further 50,000,000 in United States bins) and, as promised by the valiant Churchill, peace will release this golden tide promptly. In the meantime it must simply be withheld from the workers in Belgian steel mills, French aircraft plants and Czech armament works, at present taking "orders" from the invaders.

North Americans do not all think alike on this grim problem; but all of us should remember that, if we lose the war, this precious and hard-won privilege of "thinking" would soon also be "Verboten!"

Toronto — W. P. D.

"Wars Are Not Always Wicked"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President has reported to Congress that "the future and the safety of our country and of our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders."

What are Americans doing about it? We are sending arms to the fighting British. So, in pioneer days, when savages were assaulting the stockade, the women and the children handed loaded rifles up to the fighting men.

The United States is spending billions of dollars to preserve a "manner of life." But the greatest possession of a nation, the cause of "its manner of life," the chief inheritance that one generation can hand down to the next, is a heroic national character. Are Americans heroic? Or, do we mean merely to hand up guns to the men who are fighting on the ramparts? Does our nation's soul, baptized by Washington, and brought into the fellowship of highest humanity by Lincoln, still shine bright?

The cry, mainly from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, that America must keep out of war, has been so loud and piercing, that some half believe this emotional cry is a moral cry, warning us not to pollute our white hands, as brutal Europeans do, with the stains and shames of war.

We are all agreed that war is an immense calamity. We hate war, we loathe war, we had as lief be killed as kill, we had almost rather have our cities bombed than bomb foreign cities filled with innocent folk.

But wars are not always wicked. We believe that an evildoer should be resisted and prevented from doing more evil to the innocent. David slew Goliath in fair fight, Leonidas defended the pass of Thermopylae, and left the inscription that still makes men's blood tingle, "Go, Stranger, and tell the Lacedaemonians that we lie here obedient to their commands." Arnold von Winkelried has always been a name of honor. George Washington fought against oppression, and Abraham Lincoln consecrated his battlefield of Gettysburg.

Fighting is not necessarily wicked; and we all, except some few isolationists, praise Great Britain for going to war. If it is not wicked for Great Britain to fight, why is it wicked for us? Is this cry of "Keep us out of war" a moral cry, the cry of the Christian, who had rather be a slave than shed blood?

Moral men whom we most respect, walk to and fro uneasily, chewing the terrible question: "Is it heroic, is it American, to let another people protect us with toil and sweat and blood, while we merely hand up loaded guns?"

Is America's going into the war a matter of ethics, or a matter of military expediency? This is our question.

HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK

Dedham, Mass.

'Machines and Machine Children'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Erwin D. Canham's recent column titled "Machines and Machine Children."

Just recently I had a gadget given me for my car to indicate the direction I proposed to take. It is a fine gadget, but when I was ready to put it on the car, lo! there were no directions with it. Not being a mechanic I took my car to a garage to have it installed in a proper manner. A whole day it took and I haven't yet had a bill!

Now about that toaster: We have one of the modern types and while it does not have a bell on it, it does have most everything else. Same as Mr. Canham's, no doubt. We like toasted muffins but couldn't have them with the modern appliance. What happened? You guessed it. We dug up the old fashioned flap-down-side affair from the bottom of a barrel in our basement. Works fine, too.

Torrington, Conn. — W. L. MORGAN

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Time to Show His Appreciation!

And 'Cousin Jim' on the Label

This is my first year in Indiana, but I cannot claim to be quite a stranger here. For my mother was Hoosier-born, and always looked back with a faint nostalgia to skies that were a little fairer than any she found again; perhaps because she was six years old when her family took up the westward trek that brought her finally to a homestead in the short grass country of Western Kansas. Through all the years of following the border—and happy years, because pioneering was a part of her nature—she remembered water lilies in the river that flowed by her parents' old home; and ever since her telling of them, water lilies have meant to me some beauty that I knew long before I saw any.

Something of this I thought of today when the can of corn sent by the grocer proved to be, somehow startlingly, graced with a picture of James Whitcomb Riley. For there is a legend in our family that we are related to the Hoosier poet; a legend based, I believe, on nothing more tangible than that one of my cousins resembles the portraits of Mr. Riley. So, I have noticed, do many other people; and in this sense as in others it may be said that James Whitcomb Riley is everybody's cousin; that it is this quality of kinship that endears his verse to us even when we concede that it in no way challenges Shakespeare. Cousin Jim can take keer o' himself, and we like him and his way of expressing the ideas that come naturally to us Hoosiers.

* * *

Here I am, claiming to be a native and a relative of one of the State's most honored sons, with the ink hardly dry on my registration card. But this is a type of affectation that the natives, in their kindly tolerance, do not appear to resent. Indeed it is a question whether, if I were to enter unobtrusively one of the family reunion groups that in a quiet way enliven the State parks during the summer months, my alien presence would be challenged. With so many members, it would surely be hard for anyone to say that I was not one of them; a stray, perhaps, from that branch of the family that crossed the creek into Brown County years ago.

Of this much I am sure: that if my imposture were detected I would not be summarily ejected, as would be my desert. Instead, I would be heartily assured that, whether kin or no, the company was mighty glad to make my acquaintance, and couldn't I be helped to some fried chicken and a piece of Aunt Molly's chocolate cake. The proper response to this would be, "I don't care"; which hereabouts is correctly translated as, "By all means. Certainly, if you please;" and my plate would be loaded, after which I would be invited to come to all the subsequent reunions of that family.

* * *

This south end of the State, with its choppy hills rolling toward the Ohio River, is a country of persimmons and pawpaws, of woodlots and pastures and apple cider presses. It is the country, too, of the State University, which has contributed to the Nation its share of statesmen and college presidents and editors; and at least one Presidential candidate. But even these are not its finest products. Those are difficult to put into words, but may be suggested by an incident.

The electrician who came to install a new outlet in our kitchen answered politely my questions about the University. His two boys, he said, were students there; one studying music, the other electrical engineering. Not much alike, he admitted, but that suited him. Everyone had a right to do the thing he was best fitted for. He'd done the work he wanted to do, he remarked, sweeping up the shavings from a job that he had done to both our satisfactions; his boys could do what they liked, and he only hoped they would do it well.

That is the Indiana I have seen. Educate your children and let them follow their own bent. Select the work you like, do it with zest and do it well. Welcome stranger, have a piece of fried chicken. That is, I am sure, Cousin Jim smiling benignly from the can of Country Gentleman corn.

MARY ZIRKLE

Mirror of World Opinion

Caste Distinction in Speech

The peculiar defect of British education is that it perpetuates a caste distinction such as few other countries have. This is the only country in the world where differences in accent (as distinct, of course, from differences in literacy) have a paramount social and economic importance. This is the only country in the world where the importance of being obviously different, in speech and bearing, from the mass of the people is so great that middle-class families will stint themselves of all but necessaries in order to pay the heavy cost of educating their sons in schools whose merit is not educational but purely social. There is, it is true, an educational ladder broad enough to enable statesmen (themselves the products of Eton) to proclaim with pride—and, indeed, with truth—that a clever boy from the poorest family can find his way to the proudest of the ancient Universities. But the ladder bypasses the establishments where the indefinable stamp of correctness is applied. There are no scholarships (or so few as to be negligible) that take the poor boy to the public schools, and when he arrives at the University it is too late for him, save in the most exceptional cases, to cross the dividing line. . . .

So long as there are schools which confer on their graduates special privileges in the State, it is to the State's interest to see that entry to them is not only secured to merit, but to merit only. The social barriers will be broken down, not when a few poor boys go to the rich boys' schools, but when a lot of rich boys go to the poor boys' schools—as they do in France, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in America, in the Dominions, in Scotland (until very recently), in fact everywhere but in England.—*The Economist*, London.

Bye-Bye, Bean

The bean shippers are profoundly shocked that the Army now contemplates dropping the bean to a minor place in the service bill of fare. Time was when it was the backbone of the soldier's meal, not to mention the menu of the fleet. The Navy, indeed, has a bean named after it. With improved refrigeration, the Army explains the services are turning more to fresh meats and green vegetables.—*Detroit News.*

The Wide Horizon

The Defense of the Republic

By Thomas W. Lamont

In an address before the Merchants' Association of New York

In this country public opinion as to the war has undergone a vast change in the last year. . . . Now we have before us the Lease-Lend Bill, giving the Administration power to implement full material aid to Britain. Whatever amendments may be essential Congress should formulate speedily and then pass the bill. In the world crisis confronting us it would be most unfortunate for us to give the appearance of a country divided against itself. . . .

All Americans loathe war and a vast majority of us hope to avoid it. At the same time there is overwhelming sentiment for all material aid to England and her Allies. For most people these sentiments in no way clash because they realize that the one possible way for us to keep out of conflict is to give full aid to Britain and so help her win the war. . . .

The issue of peace or war rests, not with us, but with Hitler. . . . If we are forced into it—which God forbid—it will be because free America cannot remain free in a world dominated by Germany.

At the outset today let me say I am bothered by some of the current talk to the effect that business favors "appeasement." As a businessman speaking to businessmen I believe I represent the consensus of our community when I say for myself and my friends and acquaintances: Businessmen are dead set against any efforts towards appeasement. Appeasement today means surrender. Appeasement would mean a prostrate England, a new lease on life for Hitler; an America unprepared and threatened with war on two oceans; burdened by prodigious armaments, our national economy completely regimented.

Though opposed to "appeasement," business, as always, fears and detests war. If business is to live it must have a reign of law. A world in which engagements are kept, promises fulfilled, and pledges redeemed—where plans can be made based upon good faith of men and nations. . . .

* * *

Now what about this matter of our defense? Our effort must be immense and immediate. Production must be stepped up on a huge scale. . . .

I have no personal knowledge of the facts, but some of those immediately concerned, like Mr. Knudsen of the Office of Production Management, have declared that in various vital directions plans have been slow in development. . . . In the crisis confronting us today the country is not in a mood to brook undue delays. The urgent need is to speed up. Hitler seems surely preparing to try for a knock-out blow at England before we can render her vital aid. . . .

As to the organization for defense, it is clear that the Administration's every move to integrate the personnel for production and to give it more authority meets the country's warm approval. . . .

And now a word about all this talk that England after the war will become completely Socialistic. People were saying the same thing in England when I was there in 1917. Of course the changes in the social structure following such a crisis as England is going through may well be of substantial and even sweeping nature. Every day, and in every progressive nation, our social values are being altered. But the British people have the great knack of keeping abreast of the tide. But always, even after a necessary period of strict governmental regulation, the English take back their liberties. They always preserve the virtues of private enterprise. . . . No, we need have no fear that England will infect us with totalitarianism in any form. . . .

* * *

Who is going to win the war? My answer is this: Even though Britain is in dire peril, provided we furnish her full and speedy aid, she will certainly win. I am impatient with all this talk that Britain at best can never defeat Germany. I say that Germany can be beaten, she is being beaten, and she will be beaten. What has happened to Hitler of late? Why has he deserted Italy and left her soldiers fugitive and desolate on the thirsty Libyan sands? And harried and broken on the highlands of Albania? Why no help to Japan pursuing her solitary and inglorious course of non-conquest in China? Why should any of us cling to that blind worship of German mechanical efficiency and believe it to be invincible? Why ignore entirely, as my good friend, Colonel Lindbergh, seems to do, the weighty economic factors? Even more important are the moral and spiritual forces that move the universe. Those latter, I tell you, have wings of hope and strength and courage that carry them far beyond the outermost flight of 10,000 airplanes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ... 824 Skinner Building
London ... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1.
Paris ... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.